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Taj
TONIGHT & TOMORROW
CABARET DINNER DANCE
Harbour Bar:
MOLLY O'CONNOR WITH NUNES
Sun. 18th:
TEA DANCE
(7 to 9 p.m.)
Green's
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
and SUNDAY
CABARET DINNER
DANCE

MOUNTBATTEN SUMMONED TO LONDON

Axe Falls On Top Class Officials

Pay Commission's New Deal To Low Paid

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COST GOVT. RS. 30 CRORES

Terms Of Working Conditions, Leave And Pensions Revised

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A.P.I.).

The report of the Central Pay Commission and the decision of the Government of India on the main issues raised in the report are published today.

GOVT. ACCEPT PAY STRUCTURE

The Government of India accept the basic pay structure recommended by the Commission as well as the recommendations in regard to uniform scales of pay and dearness allowance. House rent and compensatory allowances will be granted to meet the extra costs in highly populated and costly industrial cities.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Central Pay Commission's report published to-day are estimated to cost Central revenues an additional 30 crores per annum, of which about 24 crores will go to the Railway and Posts and Telegraph Departments.

Holding that no man should be paid anything less than a "living wage", the Commission considers that Rs. 55 and Rs. 90 are fair 'minima', in the present economic conditions, for a working class family and a middle class family, respectively. Additionally, the Commission recommends house rent allowance in costly places and certain other concessions for low-paid employees of the Government of India. At the other end of the scale, the Commission proposes a "ceiling" salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, to be relaxed only in the case of a few select posts, for Officers of the Central Government.

OTHER FEATURES

Other features of the report are:—Abolition of the terms "subordinate" and "inferior" grades and a division of Government servants into four categories, class one, two, three and four; Dearness allowance "slabs", fixed in relation to the cost of living index: no dearness allowance for those drawing more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem: The retirement age limit to be raised from 55 to 58 for all services; The retirement benefit to consist of a monthly pension plus an insurance cover, the premia to be found by Government; a consequential reduction in the scale of pensions from one-sixtieth to one-eightieth of a man's average salary per year of service and the general grant of a concession on the lines of the Railway Departments privilege ticket order system.

The Commission examined about 400 witnesses and received more than 300 replies, from associations and individuals to its questionnaire.

MINIMUM LIVING WAGE

The Government of India accept the view of the Commission that with the cost of living as it stood in the beginning of 1947 the minimum living wages for a working class family and a middle class family are Rs 55 and Rs. 90 respectively. Rs. 55, including dearness allowance at Rs. 25, per month will, therefore, constitute the lowest wage for a Central Government servant at the present cost of living index with the exception of unskilled workers under 21 years of age who will draw one rupee less for each year by which they fall short of 21. As explained below the amount of dearness allowance will be subject to alterations upwards or downwards should the cost of living vary substantially.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Government have also accepted the following scales of dearness allowance, which were recommended by the Commission, for the present cost of living.

Basic Pay Range Rs.	Dearness Allowance Rs.
Upto 50	25
51 — 100	35
101 — 150	40
151 — 200	45
201 — 250	50
251 — 300	60
301 — 500	70
501 — 750	85
751 —1000	100

A review will be made every 6 months and, as recommended by the Commission, any variation of 20 points in the cost of living index upwards or downwards will necessitate a change in the allowance.

As recommended by the Commission all other allowances or concessions whether in cash or in kind granted during the war to meet the high cost of living (by whatever

(Continued on page 5)

Cricket Fans Please Note!

Our Weekly Cricket Feature by Bill Edrich, the England and Middlesex cricketer, appears inside.

Edrich devotes the article to an analysis of Australia's cricket methods and offers some valuable suggestions that India too can adopt with great profit.

ADMIT HARIJAN OR CLOSE DOWN

BARODA, May 15. (A.P.I.): The Government of Baroda it is understood, is contemplating the closing down of schools in the State which deny admittance to Harijans. His move on the part of the Government is the result of representations made by Mr. Nagjibhai Arya, President of the Baroda Raj Dalit Paraja Sangh, to the Government of Baroda to put a stop to "the social boycott by Caste Hindus of Harijan agitators in the Kalol Taluka who have launched a motor bus "Satyagraha" to secure freedom of travel in motor buses.

'JAGRITI' EDITOR ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, May 15, (U.P.I.): Mr. J. C. Nimkar, editor of "Jagriti", a Hindi daily, who was prosecuted by the Bengal Government for the article entitled "to paralyse activities of League goondas" which, the Government alleged, incited hatred among the classes of H.M.'s subjects, was acquitttd today by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate, Mr. S. K. Das Gupta, observed:

"An editor of a newspaper has certain public duties one of which is to publish matters which, in the public interest, should be known and if he does so honestly he is not liable to be dealt with by the criminal court".

SECURITY DEMAND ON "MODERN REVIEW"

The Bengal Government have demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from the printer and publisher of the "Modern Review" under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act for a article in December last entitled "League Administration in Bengal".

EAST AND WEST MUST COME TO AGREEMENT

Bevin's Hopes Of London Conference Of Foreign Ministers

LONDON, May 15, (Reuter): The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, today called for the creation of an atmosphere before the London Conference of Foreign Ministers in November which would make possible the adoption of the United States' proposal for a Four-Power Treaty, which "foreshadowed what could be an alteration in the course of world affairs".

It was unfortunate, Mr. Bevin declared, that the Soviet Union could not agree to this proposal because it was—"vital and important" to all the Western Powers.

Opening a two-day-debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, Mr. Bevin stated that the London Conference would probably be the "most vital in the world's history".

If the relations between the East and the West were not brought to a much more satisfactory state before then, "no one can prophesy what course the world will take", he warned.

Reviewing the differences over reparations at the Moscow Conference, Mr. Bevin said that the British Government would not agree to the principle of reparations from current production, which would involve Britain and her Allies "in virtually paying reparations to another Ally".

He forecast a better food ration for Germany when the present crisis was over and imports increased.

The fusion of the British and American occupation zones of Germany would, he hoped, eventually lead to a Unified Germany.

SEOUL, May 15 (Reuter): Lt.-Gen. John R. Hodge, United States Commander in Southern Korea, has announced formal notification of the reconvening of the Joint Russo-American Korea Commission at Seoul on May 20.

26 Killed In Film Fire

British Director Among Victims

ROME, May 15, (Reuter): Mr. John C. Jackson British film director, was killed when a fire destroyed the offices of the Minerva Film Corporation in Rome last night, killing 26 and injuring many others.

Mr. Jackson, who was the director of the British Lion Studio Company and of the London Film Productions Limited, was visiting Italy to deal with the business.. side of a film which the London Film Productions are making in Sicily.

The London Film Productions' Rome representative, Mr. Peter Moore,.. leapt to safety from a second floor window after rescuing several women.

The fire began among films stored in the airtight basement which observers declared "burst like a bomb" at the height of the blaze.

NEW PAY SCALES FOR ARMED FORCES

NEW DELHI, May 16 (API).—The new pay codes for members of the armed forces have reached an advanced stage and will be published in the form of instructions at a very early date and not later than the end of this month, it is officially announced by the Defence Department.

Gandhiji At Patna

Will Be Leaving For Delhi On May 24

(By Telephone).

PATNA, May 15, (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Miss Manuu Gandhi, arrived here this morning.

Mahatma Gandhi told his audience at the prayer meeting this evening at Bankipur maidan that he would be leaving for Delhi on May 24 in response to requests from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, who had asked him to be present at Delhi before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. He added that he would come back to Bihar after visiting Delhi.

TATAS TO RUN CEYLON STATE AIR SERVICE

COLOMBO, May 15 (Reuter): The State Council today sanctioned the inauguration of a State Air Service between India and Ceylon with a token vote of Rs. 10. Colonel Kotelawala, the Minister of Communications, said that the scheduled service was starting probably in a month's time on an agreed basis of two Ceylon services to every five Indian services between the two countries. Tata's Air India Limited will be operating the service on behalf of the Ceylon Government for five years until personnel is trained for direct State management.

RAJENDRA PRASAD

MADRAS, May 15, (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad Food Member Government of India left Madras this morning by special plane to Trichinopoly on a tour of Tamil Nad, Kerala and Trivandrum.

He is expected to return here on the evening of May 18 and leave for Delhi the next day.

Finalising Plan For Award On June 2

HITCH OVER DEMAND FOR 'SOVEREIGN' BENGAL

Viceroy's Parleys With Party Leaders: Patiala Meets Jinnah

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A.P.I.): The Viceroy Lord Mountbatten has been invited by H.M.G. to U. K. for discussions.

The Viceroy will be leaving for London shortly and will be back in India by June 2.

A communique from the Viceroy's House this evening says:—

"During the past ten days His Majesty's Government have been giving the most earnest consideration to the proposals for the transfer of power that have been submitted to them by His Excellency the Viceroy. They find themselves in general agreement with the proposals, but in view of the importance of these arrangements to the future of India, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the whole world, His Majesty's Government feel that they should have final discussions with the Viceroy before announcement is made.

"They have, therefore, invited the Viscount Mountbatten to come to England on a short visit as soon as possible so as to enable him to return by 2nd June."

ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON

A similar official announcement has been issued by the British Government from 10, Downing Street.

ISMAY TO STAY ON IN LONDON

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—General Lord Ismay, the Viceroy's Chief of Staff, who had intended to return to Delhi today, is, it is understood, remaining in England for the time being, radios Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

ONLY WORKING SOLUTION

LONDON, May 15 (UPA).—The British Cabinet Mission's plan for India enunciated in May, 1946, was emerging as the only workable solution although the Muslim League still showed only a "lukewarm attitude," authoritative quarters told Harold

(Continued on page 4)

Oxford Cricket Blue For Kardar

LONDON, May 15, (A.P.A.): Abdul Hafeez Kardar, The Indian Test player, has been awarded an Oxford University Cricket Blue.

BEWARE OF THIRD WORLD WAR!

Asaf Ali Warns United Nations

NEW YORK, May 15, (A. P. A.): A 45-minute speech by the Indian delegate, Ambassador Asaf Ali, who pleaded for a "just settlement" of the Palestine problem, slowed the drive for adjournment of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr Asaf Ali warned that failure might bring "a third great war."

Arabs' "No" To Truce Proposal

NEW YORK, May 15, (A. P. A.): The five Arab countries today refused to agree to a proposed interim truce in the strife-torn Holy Land, while the United Nations Inquiry Commission tackles the Palestine problem. However, the General Assembly approved the truce proposal with the Arab States abstaining.

H V R. IYENGAR FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary to the Constituent Assembly, is leaving for Bombay today (Friday) and expects to back in Delhi early next week.

Bangles From Amritsar Cause Lahore Riots

Lady Mountbatten Visits Multan: Frontier Congressman Shot At

NEW DELHI, May 15 (API): Lady Mountbatten made a flying visit to riot scarred Multan to-day.

Leaving Palam airport at 5-30 this morning the Vicerine arrived in Multan. After breakfast, she plunged into an extensive tour of the riot-affected areas, talked to refugees and visited hospitals before emplaining for Delhi at 2-45 p.m. Wherever she went in Multan she was given an eager welcome.

RIOT TOLL

Total casualties in the three-hour riots which took place on March 5 were 126. Buildings damaged were worth Rs. 12 lakhs, while the cost of replacing them would now be Rs. 29 lakhs. No reliable estimate, however, of property looted was available. Rioting spread to about 60 villages causing 56 deaths and damage estimated at over Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs.

Local authorities have levied a fine of Rs. 10 lakhs on Multan city and Rs. 3 lakhs in the rural areas.

ARSON AND PITCHED BATTLES IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 15 (API): Kucha Bashimal inside Bhati Gate—a mixed locality—was the scene of trouble last night when heavy exchange of brickbats took place, it is now learnt. A police party appeared there and fired two rounds. No one is reported to have been injured.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

The trouble which continues unchecked since midnight in Pipa Mehra, inside Mochi Gate, has now spread to Kucha Moti Pandha, where the police fired some rounds. Fresh attempts at arson were made in these localities.

One more person with a gunshot wound has been admitted to hospital at 11-30 a.m.

Cartridges & Revolver From Principal's Premises

A large police force headed by Mr. Williams, Additional Deputy Commissioner, and other high police officials and the Ilaqa Magistrate raided this morning an educational institution on the Grand Trunk Road and conducted a search of the hostels and the residential quarters of the staff.

The police are reported to have recovered some cartridges of .303 rifle and some cartridges of the service revolvers from the quarters occupied by the Principal and one revolver wrapped in a wet towel and freshly buried outside the residence of the Principal. The police are also reported to have recovered a bomb-exploding dinamo machine and some quantity of mercury from the room of a student.

The search continues at 2 p.m.

The place of worship in the Educational Institution was also searched from where a pistol belonging to the army was recovered, besides two spear-blades and one dagger.

Eight persons were taken into custody in connection with the alleged theft and possession of Government arms and ammunition and some other acts prejudicial to public peace.

The search lasted ten hours.

Two persons were taken to Mayo Hospital from inside Bhati Gate with stab wounds.

A police constable opened fire on a person who was committing an offence injuring him seriously. Another stabbing incident took place after the relaxation of curfew restrictions from the Gowalmandi police station.

24-HOUR CURFEW AGAIN

Order was restored all over the city immediately after the reimposition of 24-hour curfew.

There were a couple of cases of

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

CANADIAN FLOUR FOR INDIA

MONTREAL, May 15 (Reuter): Over 4,000 tons of flour—the first shipment bought in Canada by the Indian Trade Mission—left for Bombay today in the British freighter "Lambrooke."

The shipment is the first of a series during the next few months.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, May 15

Previous Closing	29.35
Today's Opening	29.50
Difference	+15
Today's Closing	29.30
Difference	—5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, May 15.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining $35
General Motors $54-3/4.
United States Steel Common $66.
United States Steel Preference $140-1/2.—(Reuter).

SURESH BANNERJEE WARNS SOCIALISTS

CALCUTTA May 15 (API).—Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, in a statement today said that the decision of the Socialist Party of India to continue to stay in the All-India Trade Union Congress and not to join the I.N.T.U.C. would help in strengthening the Communist Party of India.

STOP PRESS

VAN MOOK'S ASSURANCE TO JAVA SEPARATIONISTS.

BATAVIA, May 15, (Reuter): Lt.-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, assured Executive members of Partain Rakjat Pasoendanis (Sudanese People's Party) at a meeting that his Government would protect it from intimidation and terrorism, a communique said here today.

LATEST FROM AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, May 15, (A. P. I.): Seven stabbing cases, two of which were fatal, one case of bullet injury in police firing and one case of arson are the incidents during the three-hour interval of curfew relaxation from 2 to 5 p.m.

ARMED FORCES NATIONALISATION.

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A. P. I.): The Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee have concluded their deliberations for the present. The conclusions reached by them have been signed by all the members and submitted to Government.

CATLIN'S TALKS WITH VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, May 15, (A. P. I.): Prof. B. George O. Catlin, British Author and Philosopher has arrived here from China "en route" to the United Kingdom.

Yesterday, he met the Viceroy and had talks with him on the Indian political situation. Prof. Catlin is leaving for London tomorrow.

MODERN AIDS TO BETTER BUSINESS . . . NO. 6

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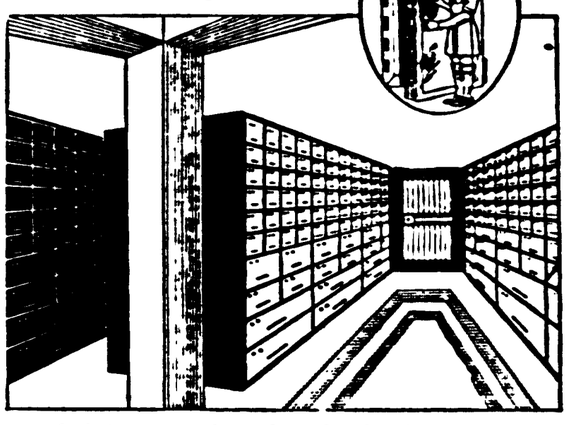

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Managing Director: N. K. BHARTIYA, B.A., F.C.I.

F.I.D.—1.

Cheerless Prospect Before Indian Mill Industry

Chairman Of Bombay Millowners' Association Complains Of Diminished Production, Higher Wages, Higher Costs Of Manufacture, Lower Prices And Uneasy Labour

MR. DHARAMSEY MULRAJ KHATAU ON CENTRAL AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS' UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE

The following speech was delivered by MR. DHARAMSEY MULRAJ KHATAU, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, at the annual general meeting of the Association held on Thursday, the 15th May 1947:—

1946 will go down in history as the year in which India took the first step towards attaining her independent status. Popular Ministries were formed in the Provinces early in the year, followed by the establishment of an Interim Government at the Centre. India's great political leaders became the members of Government, and it was fervently hoped that their united efforts would achieve the happy end we all had been looking forward to.

No Peace In Sight

In the rest of the world, with the cessation of hostilities, every one was hoping and praying for a period of peace and tranquility. The United Nations are making frantic efforts to ensure world peace, but at the moment, the fulfilment of these hopes seems to be in the laps of the Gods. A spirit of unrest seems to prevail all over the world. A fever of strikes swept over America, and England and portions of Europe had a taste of it too. Violence also prevails in parts of Europe and particularly in Palestine. This aftermath of war is taking its toll all over the world. In India too, things are not going as peacefully and happily as they were expected to be. There have been widespread communal and labour disturbances. The Central Government have not been able to function as a strong and united authority. The result is that planning both for the present and the future and its effective execution has become impracticable. The food question is still very difficult. The "Grow More Food" campaign of the Government of India has not produced results, and our efforts to secure more grain from abroad have not been very successful.

The Government Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for all commodities steadily rose from 250.2 (1939 August 100) to 280.6 in November 1946, and receded to 265.4 in December 1946, or a rise of about 15 points. This rise, in spite of the fact that the essential controls were in operation during the year, is too serious a matter to be ignored. We were told by responsible members of the Government of India that one way of reducing prices was to produce more, but Government themselves (through another Department) reduced the hours of work in factories from 9 to 8, with effect from 1st August, 1946. The Provincial Governments are going still further and asking us to stop the third shift even in cases where it is already in existence. This, in spite of the fact that a short time ago, the Central Government pressed us to work three shifts and increase production. The situation is unfortunate, not only because of the lack of understanding it reveals between the Centre and the Provinces, but also between different Departments of the Central and Provincial Governments.

The cessation of war and the reduction in military expenditure and in the demand for agricultural and consumer goods from the army, should ordinarily have operated to narrow down the gap between supply and demand, and brought about a decline in wholesale prices and the cost of living in the country, but what has happened is that the extremely large number of strikes and hartals, which took place in the country in the year under review, reduced output, and further widened the gap between supply and demand. Government have encouraged a rise in cash wages to meet increased commodity prices and cost of living, and thus set in motion that vicious circle of wages chasing commodity prices which, we know, is calculated to lead only to disastrous consequences.

New Taxation

The trend of the taxation and trade policy of the Government of India has been such that it is least calculated to promote trade and industrial development of the country. The recent financial enactments have, to say the least, taken away all initiative for new industrial enterprise. The gist of the new enactments is that the individual is taxed so heavily that his maximum income cannot be more than Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 in any one year, and corporations have to pay more than 50 per cent of what they earn, in taxes. In addition to these taxes, there is the Capital Gains Tax. To many people, the gain in capital was a greater initiative than the profit from the business or undertaking. By introducing this form of taxation, Government have introduced a principle from which very little will be gained by Government at considerable loss to the Industry. If this is not a damper on any new enterprise and production, I would like to know what is. The position to-day is that Government is your major partner in any profits that you make, while you alone are responsible for your losses.

Here, I would like to draw your attention to one point that seems rather difficult to understand. So many difficulties about "hard currencies" and "dollar exchange" are brought forward when any effort is made to import any capital goods, but import licences seem to have been granted freely for the import of an enormous amount of more or less useless materials from U.S.A. and other countries. One hears of vast quantities of silk and fountain pens that have come into this country. Plastic articles are another example. Somebody seems to have made a mistake somewhere. Recently we have heard about "new comers" being given a share of the business in exports, and also of quotas being auctioned by Government. These are strange and unorthodox methods, and the result will be that people, who have been in the business for a number of years, and who have earned their living out of it, are left high and dry, and new comers, who have no knowledge of the business at all get away with something for which another fellow might have slaved all his life.

I must not fail to mention the fact that the price policy of the Industries and Supplies Department has not at all been helpful in the direction of increasing production so far as the Cotton Textile Industry is concerned. As you are aware, prices under the control scheme are first discussed by the Industry's Committee, and are, on their recommendation, fixed by the Government of India. We have not had any price revision in cloth and yarn though prices of raw materials and labour have gone up considerably. The present level of prices in coarse goods is extremely unsatisfactory, and in consequence, two coarse mills in Bombay have already closed their night shift to reduce their losses. It is likely that others will follow. To those who consider that Indian mills are charging exorbitant prices, I would only say that American yarn prices for 20s are about 141 per cent, and Japanese prices are 50 per cent over Indian prices. Comparisons with British prices yield similar results. We are not asking for similar prices. The Industry only expects a general realignment of prices, which would be fair to the various sections it comprises.

Labour Legislation

I shall now turn to our Provincial Government. In Bombay, the Congress Ministry assumed office early in April. A separate Labour Ministry was set up with the Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda as Labour Minister. I greatly admire Mr. Nanda for his ability, capacity for hard work and courage, but I shall not be honest to myself if I do not acknowledge my keenest disagreement with the methods followed by the Labour Ministry. Without meaning any personal disrespect to Government and to the Hon'ble Minister, I would point out that the Labour Department, ever since its inception under the present Ministry, has been drawing its inspiration from the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh of Bombay. The Industrial Relations Act, which was recently passed, is, in my view, neither a good nor a self-complete piece of legislation. It is clear that Government have failed to appreciate correctly the psychology of workers in the Industry. Management has been so hog-tied by the Bill that, in many cases it is no longer possible to guide the destinies of the mills in the best interests of the Industry. Employers cannot hire new employees even to maintain company property, without the danger of having two sets of employees on their hands, because the striking employees must be taken back after the strike if they return within a certain number of days. The dismissal of an employee by the management, though strictly in accordance with the Standing Orders, is likely to be challenged in one of the Courts set up by the Act. Even if the Court confirmed the order, the other employees could always ask for his reinstatement and the dispute can thus drag on without any finality. Arbitration is compulsory, though Government are practically powerless to enforce the award on the workers, and in consequence, the whole Act becomes a very one-sided affair. This is really a tragic state of affairs, which is calculated to strangle business enterprise, and it is just as damaging to the conscientious workman as it is to the employer because it will encourage indiscipline. Unless Government are sure of their ability to enforce the machinery provided by the law, regardless of the offender, there is no use having such a law on the Statute.

Holidays With Pay

Another legislation which we had to take up with the Government of Bombay was the Holidays with Pay for Industrial Worker which came into operation from 1st January, 1946. There were so many points arising from that legislation which required clarification that even before the Act was introduced, the Association made several unsuccessful efforts with the Central and Provincial Governments to give proper publicity to the provisions of the Act and clear up certain doubts, which arose regarding the interpretation of some of the clauses. On our own initiative, and fully appreciating the difficulties of the workers, we put up posters on mill gates on 1st January, 1947, explaining the provisions of the Act, and further offering to condone unauthorised absence to the extent of 24 days per year in respect of services rendered in each of the years 1945 and 1946. Nothing happened for a few months, and some members of the Association gave effect to the Association's recommendations without any hitch whatsoever. Then propaganda was started by a section of workers expressing dissatisfaction with the provisions of the law, and we had stoppages in certain individual mills. We were then sent for by the Hon'ble the Labour Minister, and the result was an undertaking, details of which are in your possession, but the credit for the whole arrangement, according to the Government press communique, goes to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, which so far as I am aware, was nowhere in the picture. I now desire to ask the Government of India whether they consulted labour before the legislation was drafted. My impression is, they did, if so, and if, as has happened, a section of labour in Bombay did not like the legislation, then Government must surely change their labour advisers, or, if they are sure that they have been correctly advised, they should have, in unmistakable terms, told workers in Bombay that, under the law, they can go only so far and no further.

Mill Strikes

I now come to our own Industry. The Indian Cotton Mill Industry produced in the year 1945-46, 4,676 million yards of cloth and 1,615 million pounds of yarn as against 4,727 million yards of cloth and 1,651 million pounds of yarn in the preceding year, and 4,871 million yards of cloth and 1,680 million pounds of yarn in the year 1943-44. Mills in Bombay City produced 1,590 million yards in the year 1945-46 as against 1,650 million yards in 1944-45. In the first 11 months of the year 1946-47, however, Bombay mills have produced only 1,202 million yards The big drop has been due to reduction in hours of work from 1st August, increased stoppages due to strikes, hartals, riot and civil commotion, etc., etc. Normality in Bombay does not appear to have been attained, and monthly production now ranges round about 110 million yards as against an average ranging round about 130 million yards of cloth per month in the year 1945.

There were 106 strikes in Bombay cotton mills in 1946 as against 40 in the previous year, and the number of man-days lost on account of strikes alone, amounted to about 1,250,000 as against 340,000 in the preceding year. There were, in addition, 85 hartals as against 28 in the previous year, the number of mandays lost through hartals amounting to 3,200,000. Strikes and hartals together involved a loss of 108 million yards of cloth in the Industry in the year 1946 in Bombay City mills alone, as compared with 34 million yards of cloth in the preceding year. Production also suffered due to shortage of labour and absenteeism, and the yardage lost due to these reasons amounted to 93 million yards in the year 1946 as against 22 million yards in the preceding year.

When on strikes, I must draw attention to the fact that the workers now resort to violence to secure their demands. As you are aware, there have been cases in Bombay and other places, of supervisory staff being intimidated and/or grievously assauted. There have already been cases of workers resorting to stay-in-strikes in the departments and of surrounding mill officials and restricting their movements. No doubt, the law takes its course against the offender in its own liesurely manner, but, in the meantime, lasting and even irreparable damage may be inflicted on persons and property, let alone the diminution of output of yarn and cloth and the frustration, fear and helplessness it engenders in the minds of the supervisory staff of mills, who are responsible for the day-to-day working of our factories. It would have helped matters if Government had issued a press note condemning such practices.

Housing Of Labour

The recent housing plan announced by the Government of Bombay seeks to impose a colossal burden on employers in Bombay in general and the Cotton Textile Industry in particular. The plan is incomplete in parts, but it seeks to fasten the entire responsibility for housing of labour on employers who are asked to bear a burden amounting to about Rs. 55 crores on the Industry with a further recurring loss of Rs. 1 3/4 crores every year. Government seem to forget that rehabilitation of the Industry must have the first claim on our cash resources. There is still a very wide gap between the estimated cost of rehabilitation and our present resources, and Government will be putting us in a very difficult position if they seek to divert our meagre funds to the construction of tenements for workers. Let me appeal to Government that, while we concede the desirability of improving housing accommodation, the question should be dealt with on an all-India basis, Government financing the project by means of loans. We would subscribe to the loans as citizens, provided suitable measures are devised for the administration and execution of the scheme.

From what I have said before, a very gloomy picture presents itself before us. The prospects are of diminished production, higher wages, higher costs of manufacture, lower prices and very uneasy labour. The final result of this, if other industries are affected in a similar manner would be inflation—complete and uncontrolled, as we have witnessed in some of the unfortunate countries of the West and in China. I do not want to leave this gloomy picture in your mind.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at the annual function of one of the commercial organisations of the country held very recently, invited suggestions from businessmen and industrialists which would enable true foundations being laid for securing the country's prosperity. I would endeavour to indicate some of the matters in respect of which remedial action could be taken by Government to ensure the increase of production in the country.

Need For Increased Production

The most essential thing to preserve the economy of the country is to have increased production. This can be done in two ways. The first way would be for Government to take over all the industries and increase their output, and also establish new industries and expand the existing ones; in short, to completely nationalise industry. By all means, let Government do it. Personally, however, I think this is a problem which at the present juncture would be extremely difficult for Government to undertake. If that is so, then the second alternative is for Government to give every incentive possible to whosoever is willing to increase production or establish new industries. My suggestions in this regard are:—

(1) Revision of the taxation policy of the Government of India.

(2) Declaration of Government's labour policy and fixing certain responsibilities on labour.

(3) Improvement of transport.

(4) Declaration of Government's policy re: tariffs and export, etc.

As ragards revision of the taxation policy, the main defects of which I have mentioned before, Government must give every encouragement to the individual as well as to Corporations to produce more. The taxation policy must be so revised as to encourage individuals and Corporations to earn more by producing more. This is the only way of getting the maximum co-operation from individuals in increasing the output. Another point is the high cost of new machinery, and the dangers of buying this machinery at the prevalent prices. These are factors which Government should take into consideration. I will give an example. A mill in pre-war days cost Rs. 46 lakhs. The depreciation on Rs. 46 lakhs would be about 1 3/4 lakhs of rupees per year, on the average. The same mill would to-day cost about Rs. 140 lakhs. Depreciation on that would be Rs. 5 lakhs per year on the average. That is a mill put up today would have to earn more than Rs. 5 lakhs a year merely to take care of its depreciation. In other words, prices will either have to be higher than they are, or Government would have to think of a method of subsidising the high cost of machinery, if machinery has to be imported and production increased immediately.

Workers' Responsibility

My second point is about Government's Labour Policy. Most of the employers today realise that the standard of living of the worker has to be improved. He must live well, eat well and be taken care of when he is ill, and so on. I do not think there are two opinions on the point. But if all this is done, there must be some response from labour. The workers must realise their responsibility and act accordingly. The country today needs production, and unless labour is willing to be helpful and put its best foot forward, production can never go up. Government must, therefore, realise this, and impress on the workers their responsibilities in the game, and see that those responsibilities are really shouldered by the workers and their unions.

My third point is about transport. I am afraid there is not much I can suggest here except that unless transport became normal it would be impossible to produce more for want of raw materials like coal, cotton, etc. And even if more production did take place, it would not be of much use if things did not move. Transport, therefore, is a very vital problem in increasing production, and Government must tackle it seriously.

Simultaneously with the measures for increasing output in the country, steps should be taken to ensure that what is not required for internal consumption, is exported abroad to the best advantage of India. This calls for a helpful export development policy with adequate shipping facilities. If, for any reason, the drive for export markets is slackened, the pressure of the surplus in the country would react unfairly on level of prices to the detriment of producers in India.

Domestic Affairs

I regret to have to inform you that Sir Ness Wadia who, as you are aware, has been connected with the Mill Industry for over half a century, and with the Association from 1903 as a member of the Committee and who was the Deputy Chairman in the year 1910 and its Chairman in 1911 and 1925, retires from the Committee. We are all sorry to lose him. His wide knowledge of men and matters, and above all his intimate grasp of the various problems connected with the Industry, derived from his long, intimate and continuous association with the Industry has been of invaluable assistance to the Association, and its successive Chairman, and his retirement from the Committee would create a gap which, it would be difficult to fill. I hope that Sir Ness, notwithstanding his retirement, will continue to take interest in the affairs of the Association, and that his services would be available to us, if the emergency arises. On behalf of you all, I wish Sir Ness long life, peace and prosperity.

Mr. BHAGWANDAS C. MEHTA, the Deputy Chairman of the Association, in seconding the adoption of the Report, referred to the unhelpful policy of the Government of Bombay in the direction of increasing production. He said:—

"There is a lot of loose talk of labour discontent and restiveness and demand for higher wages. It is a fact universally acknowledged that increased wages can only be obtained by a higher produtivity and they must be earned by more and conscientious work. Wage earners should not insist on wage increases which necessitate additional price increases. It is fun spiralling up on roller coasters, but it ends in a steep chute that take the breath out of you. Increased productivity is the best way to increased output and real wages. Permanent prosperity has to be won by work.

It is common knowledge that stoppages in Bombay mills have been engineered by a few so called and self-appointed labour leaders and I can safely say that the majority of the workers are not in favour of these unwarranted stoppages which have been brought about by mischievous, misleading and dangerous propaganda and by threats, intimidation and sheer force. I would urge the Bombay Government to evince greater firmness and deal rightly with unwarranted and wanton hartals and strikes which are not only affecting the industry but are causing great inconvenience and trouble to all people in this country. The time has come when we must, not as businessmen, but as citizens, examine and define the word 'Strike' and 'Hartals.' It has been said for a long time that nothing should deprive labour of the right to strike and observe Hartals. But if today we mean by 'strike' such a situation as the recent B. E. S. T. strike and strikes in cotton mills, and by 'Hartal' the days lost of valuable and sorely needed production in the textile mills, then, labour has no such right any more than any group has a right to starve dislocate, endanger, or destroy the society of which it is a part."

ABID ALI WARNS B.E.S.T. AUTHORITIES

Why Serve Notices On Workers On Flimsy Grounds?

Mr. Abid Ali, President, BEST Workers' Union has issued the following statement:

Since the strike has been called off, the authorities of the BEST Company have become very harsh in dealing with the workers. Several illegal changes are being made in the duty Schedules to the detriment of the Traffic Staff. A large number of dismissal notices are being served on the workers on flimsy grounds. Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated. It seems that some of the officers of the Company are under the impression that the strike was called off because of the weakness of the workers and that these workers can now be treated in any manner they like.

I want the travelling public, the Press and the Public Institutions to take active interest in these matters which vitally affect the life of the city. The serious situation which has been created by the obstinacy and pride of the Management may have very unpleasant repercussions. If the Company wants to pursue the policy of gradual removal of the present employees from the service, the employees would prefer to walk out in a body. For this, previous notice shall not be necessary. But I hope that the public pressure will make the Company behave sensibly and will stop its usual policy of adding to the irritation of the poorly paid, ill-treated and hard-worked traffic staff. I hope that the public opinion will assert itself and will become effective in time.

B.E.S.T. Workers' Union Submits Statement To Industrial Court

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A written statement covering 68 foolscap typed pages was filed today in the Industrial Court on behalf of the B.E.S.T. workers' Union (non-scheduled employees) in the trade dispute between the management and the workers referred to Sir Harsidhbhai V. Divatia, President of the Industrial Court for adjudication.

The dispute arises out of the workers' demands for increment in basic salary and grades, share in goodwill amount, war bonus, revision of specific grades. There were 16 other demands mentioned in the statement.

B. P. C. C. DEBARS G. G. MEHTA FOR YEAR

Echo Of B. E. S. T. Strike

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. G. G. Mehta, a member of the B. P. C. C., has been debarred from holding any elective post in the Congress organisation for a period of one year for leading the strike of the B. E. S. T. workers, even after the B. P. C. C. had passed a resolution against it.

The Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C. arrived at this decision at a meeting held an Wednesday evening.

This disciplinary action is taken against him because Mr. Mehta, as required by the Committee, did not express regret for his action.

RECEPTION TO E. AFRICAN DELEGATES

Mr. S. G. Amin, President of the East African Indian Congress and Mr. James Beautta, the African representative to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference were entertained to a tea party by Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser, President of the Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday evening.

Welcoming the guests, Mr. Nasser urged upon the Government of India to call a Round Table Conference for the settlement of the problem of Indians in East Africa. It would be advisable for the Government to move in the matter before it was too late, he said.

Mr. Amin in reply briefly explained the genesis of the Indian problem in Africa and called upon Indians in Africa to help the Africans to free themselves from the White man's bondage.

Mr. James Beautta expressed his gratitude for the hospitality that he had received in India.

MR. A. D. SHROFF URGES RATIONALISATION OF INSURANCE

Fears Country Is In For Prolonged Period Of Strife And Unsettlement

Presiding over the 28th Annual General Meeting of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, held in Bombay on Thursday, Mr. A. D. Shroff pleaded for the wise and statesmanlike handling of the various problems of national economy in general and of insurance in particular in India.

The end of war he declared, had not signified the beginning of peace and security and in the deepening cleavages and international conflicts, India found herself in a momentous phase of her history. The decision of the British to withdraw from India after nearly two centuries rule was an epoch-making event without parallel in history. It was found to have profound repercussions on the political, economic and social life of the country.

The imminence of the changeover had already accentuated differences resulting in rioting and lawlessness, with callous disregard for human life and property. Reluctant as one might be to comment on the situation, he felt that progressive economic thought would endorse the aspiration that strove for a united India. If a division was ultimately found to be the only solution he hoped it would be only a temporary phase.

Question Of Nationalisation

In the vital problem of planned development of national resources, Mr. Shroff emphasized, the line of demarcation between State and private enterprise would have to be drawn. The criterion for such demarcation was the merit of the respective agencies in terms of their contribution to the general well-being of the people. He was constrained to say that these considerations had been disregarded by those talking loosely about nationalisation of Life Assurance. He was confident that Indian Insurance left to itself would reach the high status similar business has attained in the U.K. and U.S.A. and become a source of strength to the country's economic well being. At the same time he deprecated attempts to secure control of Life Assurance companies and their funds for securing selfish ends.

Mr. Shroff urged the rationalisation of Insurance so as to offer a larger measure of service to the public at a cheaper cost. He regretted that 60 to 65 per cent general insurance business still remained in the hands of non-Indian insurers. He pleaded for a new bond of friendship between Indian and non-Indian insurers based on responsive co-operation and recognising the just claims of Indian companies for a predominant share in indigenous business. To this end it might be necessary to revise tariff policies and Agency Rules and Regulations along lines existing in the United Kingdom.

Riot Insurance

The recurrence of riots which had assumed the character of a major catastrophe had set another serious problem for insurance business. A risk of the nature involved in the riots was clearly beyond the ambit of insurance underwriting. He hoped that no time would be lost in introducing the riot insurance scheme on the lines of the War Risk Insurance Scheme which was under consideration by Government.

After criticising the Government of India Budget for 1947-48 and pointing out the adverse effect of the new taxation measures on Industrial development, Mr. Shroff urged that the present basis of taxation of Life Assurance Companies should be lowered to an equitable basis.

"I need hardly justify the appropriateness of these general observations", Mr. Shroff explained, "as I believe it is the totality of these conditions which constitute the background in which economic activities flourish or languish. I do not wish to be understood as unduly pessimistic, but strict realism leads but to one conclusion, that, unless the miracle of a peaceful political settlement acceptable to all parties occurs in the next few months, we must be prepared for a prolonged period of strife and unsettlement. It will, therefore, be only part of business prudence to exercise the utmost caution in the conduct of our business and to so conserve our resources as to meet any contingency that may arise. I feel that New India has today reached a stage where it can face such a contingency with reasonable confidence."

Satisfactory Progress Of Company

Turning to the year's working of the Company, Mr. Shroff at first referred to the retirement of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta from the Board of Directors and paid a tribute to his service to the Company and to Indian insurance.

He characterised the year's trading as quite satisfactory, the Company having secured a total premium income of Rs. 3.34 crores as against the previous year's total of Rs. 2.61 crores. The profit of the General Branch amounted to Rs. 28,22,920. With increased business in the Fire Department the profit from it was Rs. 17,80,655. The premium income in the Accident Department was Rs. 25,74,127, showing an increase of over Rs. 10 lacs over the previous year and the profit amounted to Rs. 8,80,947. The Marine Department had yielded a profit of Rs. 1,61,318 against a loss of Rs. 19,43,281 in the previous year. The Board was keen on building up a strong and profitable Marine Account for the Company.

The Life Department had a remarkably fruitful year of trading. New policies numbering 36,496 assuring Rs. 12.40 crores were issued during the year as against 26,045 policies assuring Rs. 8.38 crores in the previous year. The premium income amounted to Rs. 1,95,76,454, while claims by death and disability cost Rs. 14,59,466. The Life Fund now stood at Rs. 6,05,96,461—an expansion of 117 lacs during the year.

The balance of total profit brought in during the year amounted to Rs. 26,28,908. After transferring Rs. 17 lacs as Reserve for taxation and Rs. 2 lacs to general reserve, there was a balance of Rs. 9,84,558. The Board had recommended an income tax free dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share, leaving Rs. 2,72,452 to be carried forward.

SUHRAWARDY THREATENS TO RETIRE FROM BENGAL POLITICS

Wants To Preserve Unity Of His Province By Settling With Hindus

NEW DELHI, May 15 (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier may take up an appointment in the Nizam's Government, if he fails in his mission of a united Bengal, it is rumoured in political circles here.

Although no confirmation of this rumour is available in authoritative quarters here, it is believed the Nizam of Hyderabad has already offered Mr. Suhrawardy the premiership of the State.

Mr. Suhrawardy, who has placed before the League High Command, his final compromise formula for an agreement with the Hindus of Bengal in order to prevent the partition of the province, is understood to have expressed to the League High Command his earnest desire to prevent the partition of Bengal, failing which he may retire from Bengal politics.

PARTITION IS NO SOLUTION

CALCUTTA, May 15 (A.P.I.): "No useful purpose will be served by a division of India or Bengal and only a socialistic state will fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the masses", states a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Nikhil Banga Krishak Praja Samity.

Acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan of May 16 last in the present circumstances was, according to the committee easily the best solution in the face of divergent and varied claims of different political parties.

The committee, therefore, appealed to the Congress and the Muslim League to accept the Cabinet Mission's plan in its entirety for an all round political and economic progress of the country and also for securing individual safety of the people.

MIRZA ISMAIL'S RESIGNATION

BANGALORE, May 15 (U.P.I.): Reports of Sir Mirza Ismail's resignation of his Premiership of Hyderabad are, according to reliable sources based on facts. No official announcement is still available.

It is further rumoured that if Sir Mirza Ismail resigns his presidentship of Hyderabad, either Khawaja Nazimuddin, former Premier of Bengal or Malik Firoz Khan Noon, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is likely to succeed him as the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

HIGH COURT WARNS BIHAR GOVT.

Use Public Order Ordinance With Caution

PATNA, May 14. (A. P. I.): A Division Bench of the Patna High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Reuben and Mr. Justice Ray sounded a note of warning to the Bihar Government for caution in the administration of the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance (it has subsequently become an act) while dismissing 'habeus corpus' application preferred on behalf of Phagua Pandey of Barh who is under detention under the ordinance and who had earlier petitioned to the Provincial Government to secure his release or, in the alternative, to furnish him with the reasons of his detention but had not received any reply.

Nanda & Jagjivan Ram For Geneva

NEW DELHI, May 15. (U. P. I.): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Interim Government, and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, will attend the 30th session of the International Labour Conference in June at Geneva as Government delegates. Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Labour Department, Government of India, will be the substitute delegate.

Mr. N. H. Tata Director, Tata Sons Ltd., will be the Employers' Delegate and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central), and General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be the workers delegate.

Mr. Kishore of the Labour Department, Government of India, will be the Secretary to the Delegation.

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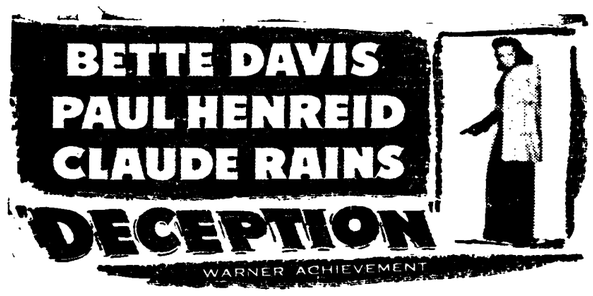

SUN., MORN. SHOW AT 10-30
BUD ABBOTT, LOU COSTELLO in
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PRITHVI THEATRES
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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"PATHAN"

Talented Travancore Sisters Lalita and Padmini in "Parvati and Shiva" recital at the Banquetting Hall, Madras, to the delegates of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

INDISCIPLINE IN LABOUR RANKS

Police Take Stringent Measures To Check Evil

Stringent measures are being taken by the city police to punish indiscipline and control the unruly elements in the rank and file of the city labour.

On certain information received by the police, Inspector Koregaonkar of the Labour Branch, C.I.D., arrested Rajaram Krishna an employee of the New Kaiser-Hind Mills under the Public Safety Act on Wednesday evening. It was alleged that Rajaram had persistently threatened the superior officers of the mill with a general strike of all the workers.

Rajaram had to leave Bombay this morning in accordance with an externment order served on him last night asking him to quit the city immediately.

Anand Mahadev Mandekar, a clerk of the same mill was arrested this morning for a similar offence.

YOUTH MOVEMENT FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

Hardikar On Growth Of Seva Dal Inspite Of Odds

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the pioneer of the National Volunteering movement, while addressing the cadets of the Congress Seva Dal Training Camp at Dadar on Tuesday last said that the volunteer movement in the country developed along with the growth of the Indian National Congress.

Government tried their best to check and suppress the enthusiasm of the youths of the country by banning the progressive and revolutionary volunteer organisations and youth movements which were striving to achieve India's freedom. In spite of all these impediments spirit of youths sprang with leaps and bounds when the ban lifted by the Congress Government from the Hindustan Seva Dal and thus in the last decade the movement spread throughout India. Now the Congress has again taken charge to organise and train the youths any younger generation of the country on the principle and policy of the Congress.

He said that the responsibility of those who were working in the direction was greater and to achieve a unique success they must constantly and consciously strive to observe, discipline and show spirit of selfless service and tolerance in all the activities they undertook.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, POONA.

THE COLLEGE will open at No. 5, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona 1. on the 7th June, 1947. Training will cover a period of 1 year for "Higher Diploma in Cooperation". Graduates are eligible for admission. Employees of the Co-operative Department and Co-operative Institutions should apply through the Head of the Department or institution concerned. Total admission are limited to 60. For Prospectus and application form for admission immediately see or write to: N. V. NAYAK, Principal.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 11, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 24, 1366.
Parsi: Ader 15, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-04 a.m. Sunset: 7-07 p.m.
Hightide: 08-45, 20-48. Lowtide: 02-54, 14-32.

Today's Engagements

KONKANI DRAMA IN AID OF EDUCATIONAL FUND: Ghat Mission Catholic Educational Fund Committee will present a Konkani Drama styled "Zoit Christavanchem" at Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi at 9-30 p.m. today (Friday). The proceeds will be donated to the Educational Fund.

FORT ARYA VEER DAL: Urgent meeting of Arya Veer Dal (Fort) today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m., Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar Street. Prof. Venkatrao will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our God and Other Gods" is subject for consideration today (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Meeting at Green's today (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. N. A. P. Neemanage, Ceylon Delegate to Asian Conference and prominent Lanka Swarajist will speak on "Ceylon Proves Her Case".

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner will meet elected members of Ward No. 7 today (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road and go round with them in the Ward.

RAHNUMAI SABHA: Dasturji Framroze Bode will speak under the auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha today (Friday) a. 6 p.m. at C. J. Hall on "Salient Characteristics of Zoroastrian Religion". Mr. N. B. Karanjia will preside.

RADIO FORUM: All-India Radio, Bombay, presents today (Friday) at 9-45 p.m. the first of a series of discussions, 'Radio Forum'. Today's discussion is on "What Does Civic Sense Mean"?. Its Chairman is Prof. R. Choksi and Mrs. Susheela Das, Mr. Zaka Rahimtullah and Mr. Jean Bhownagry take part in it.

"Iqbal Week" In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.—The "Iqbal Week" will be observed in the City from tomorrow under the auspices of the Punjab Muslim Association, Bombay, at the Sabu Siddiq Institute, Byculla.

Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, Allama Yusuf Salim Chishti, Khawaja Hasan Nizami Dehlavi, Dr. Mohammad Din Tasir, Maulana Mahirul Kadiri, Moinuddin Kalas Haidrabadi and Ali Sikander Wajd Haidrabadi are among the speakers who will speak on the poetry and philosophy of the late Dr. Iqbal.

Nawab Hasan Yarjang, Ameer-e-Paigah, Hyderabad, will preside over the function which will be held at 8-30 in the night tomorrow.

Tickets are available from:—(1) Taj Company, Muhammad Ali Road. (2) Elgin Leather Wares, Ltd., Flora Fountain, (3) Dr. Moazzam's Dispensary, L. J. Road. Mahim, and (4) Haidari Dawakhana, Muhammad Ali Road.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS

Sevanti Shah, the Secretary Bombay Students' Congress writes:—"May I appeal to the public to help the poor students by donating in the fund started by B.S.C., which has decided to help poor students by giving books. Workers of B.S.C. are going round the city collecting fund for the same.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Lady Colville visited Lady Mody at "Spirospero", Carmichael Road.

The Governor of Bombay received the Prime Minister.

His Excellency dined with Lt.-Colonel P. M. De Butts and Officers of the 1st Bn., Somerset Light Infantry, at Colaba Barracks.

KHER TO VISIT RATNAGIRI

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Ratnagiri today Friday and will return to Bombay on Sunday (May 18).

HOME MINISTER TO TOUR DHARWAR DISTRICT

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, Government of Bombay, will leave Bombay today Friday on a tour of the Dharwar and Karwar District. The Minister will return to Bombay on May 23.

REWARD of Rs. 100/- WILL BE PAID TO FINDER. MISSING

S. Venkata Ratnayya aged 19, thin, tall, fair-complexioned is missing since April 8. Father's name Late Rachamadugu Janikiramayya, Vill. Asparl, Dt. Bellary (Madras). Information to James Prefumery Co., 11, Geranhatta Street, (Beedon Sq.) Calcutta or 1/5, Whannels Road, Egmore, Madras.

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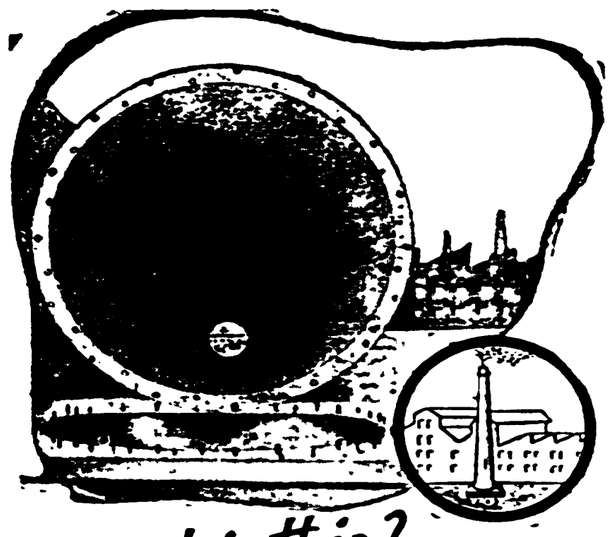
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This is the steel chimney we have recently built for our own factory. It is self-supporting and welded throughout. The height is 100 ft., diameter at the bottom is 7' 6" and at the top 3'.
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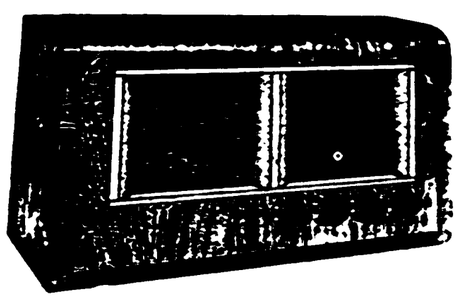
These fine radios which have already made a name for themselves in every nook and corner of the world, and especially so, in India, need no detailed description of coloured adjectives. In performance, specification, construction and appearance, they stand unrivalled and are right on top of the Radio World!
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 15. (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st April, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 15th May, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 104 79 0 1.0 minus 0.8, Ahmednagar 101 71 0 1.9 plus 1.4, Allahabad 108 82 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Baroda 103 80 0 3.3 —, BOMBAY 90 79 0 2.5 plus 2.5, Calcutta 99 76 0.1 115 minus 2.7, Delhi 105 73 0 0.2 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 103 79 0 0.1 minus 1.5, Indore 103 73 0.1 0.6 plus 0.4, Karachi 83 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Lahore 110 75 0 0 minus 0.9, Lucknow 108 76 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Madras 96 81 T 1.1 plus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 84 64 0 7.0 plus 5.5, Mysore 94 71 0 2.8 minus 2.2, Nagpur 106 81 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Patna 105 73 0 0.6 minus 0.1, Peshawar 103 79 0 0.1 minus 2.1, Poona 100 73 0 1.2 plus 0.4, Simla 75 65 0 1.9 minus 0.9, Srinagar 85 54 0 2.2 minus 2.3, Surat 92 80 0 5.9 plus 5.7.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Thundershowers occurred locally in Assam and Bengal. A few showers occurred in Bihar, central parts of the country and South-East Madras. Day temperatures have been appreciably above normal outside the central parts of the country and Hyderabad.

Forecast until the 16th evening:—Local thundershowers will occur in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Assam. A few showers will occur along and near the east coast of the Peninsula and in South Bombay Deccan. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are likely along the North-West Frontier and the plains of the Punjab.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Your manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think on; for the soul is tinged and coloured with the complexion of thought.

—Marcus Aurelius.

The Bombay Chronicle

EMOLUMENTS AND AMENITIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The Report of the Pay Commission, just published, breaks new ground in many important directions, involving matters of basic principles, which, it is to be hoped, will receive the most careful consideration by the authorities concerned. Public Service is no longer to be the privilege of the influential, nor a matter of patronage of those in power and authority. It must be open to all citizens, subject to equality of qualifications. This is a matter of the fundamental rights of citizens,—equality of opportunity,—which ought to have attracted much greater attention from the Commission than, judging from the summary, it seems to have done. The silent bar, for instance, which keeps women candidates effectually out of the highest grade of the country's Civil Service, has not attracted, apparently, the degree of consideration the question requires. Nor does the problem of guaranteed proportions to minority communities meet with the attention our present conditions seem to necessitate. These, however, are features of our present unhappy policies which are artificial, and, let us hope, evanescent. In a truly democratic and egalitarian state, there will be no need to provide against these symptoms of distrust or apprehensions of injustice.

The Report is a voluminous document of 426 pages, packed with statistics and factual material, which it is impossible to review, however briefly, in this place. There are, however, certain outstanding general features of the document, which deserve more than a passing notice. For the first time, a serious attempt is made to correlate public salary, in the lowest class of functionaries, with their cost of living. Opinion may differ on the exact figures or the living cost index considered by the Commission to be likely in the post-war age, and its correlation with the irreducible minimum starting pay, since the calculations and considerations on which they have based their recommendations may be open to criticism. But the root principle, viz., that no man's pay should be less than a living wage" is highly commendable. Once accepted, it will rationalise public service in every grade and in all departments, in such a manner that the anomalies and inequities, which now disfigure in many places, public employment, its amenities, or emoluments, will all get ironed out and disappear in no distant future. At the other end of the scale, similarly, is the recommendation with regard to the maximum emoluments normally open to the highest class of public servants. The principle of some correlation between the average income in the country and the highest salary with normal rise in public employment would bring into prominence needs yet to be enunciated and enforced far more emphatically and distinctly than the Commission seem to have done. But they have made a good start; and, while indicating the impossibility of the state competing with private enterprise for the best available talent by monetary rewards to the highest employee, they have yet suggested a scale and maximum which would guarantee to the superior public servant reasonable comfort and amenities of life and yet keep the burden of the remuneration within the capacity of the tax-payer.

The brief glance we have been able so far to cast at the recommendations does not suffice to say what will be the total cost of the Commission's recommendations, when put into effect. Such as that may be, the range of variation between the lowest rung of public salary and its topmost bracket is in the ratio of 62: 2,000 or 1:33. This difference is much smaller than the variation now prevailing between the highest and the lowest salary in Government employ. It is still much greater than we would like to see or than is compatible with a truly egalitarian society. Viewed in the light of the average income in the country,—say Rs. 10/- per capita at the present price-level, or Rs. 40/- p.m. per family, the topmost salary of Rs. 2,000/- gives a ratio of 1:50, a very wide gulf of insupportable inequalities. The plea of alternative employment, available under private enterprise, especially to top bracket public servants, is overdone, especially if India of the future resolves upon a planned, co-ordinated development of her resources. For, in a planned national economy, every enterprise—whether public or private,—would be under State control, protection and encouragement, as integral part of the plan; and, as such, it would be necessarily amenable to the scales of wages and salaries open to those engaged in it. Besides, the incidence of progressive taxation on private incomes from industry, trade or finance, from arts or professions, will smooth out such inequalities as survive. Without, therefore, altogether ignoring that aspect of the case, so long at least as private enterprise is at all allowed to continue in productive fields, we may yet urge that the State's aim to act as model employer, and at the same time fully safeguard the legitimate interests of the tax-paying public, could have been secured had a much lower range of variation been permitted than is recommended by the Commission's recommendations.

There are a number of indirect advantages and benefits recommended by the Commission, particularly for the benefit of the lower ranks of public service, which are too complicated and too numerous to be adequately assessed in this brief review. We consider, however, that allowances in regard to the education of children, or the benefit of medical aid, advice or treatment to public employees and their families, are designed on reasonable, if not liberal, grounds. The provision on retirement, pension-cum-family-benefit allowance; insurance cover and the new regulations regarding leave, are all intended to get as much benefit for the employer,—the State, as for the employee; and as such, they ought to be cordially welcomed. The Commission remark upon the great number of public holidays which interfere unduly with the continued transaction of public business. They have suggested raising the retirement age, though the rise does not seem to correspond to the improvement in the expectation of life at birth. They have recommended some indirect benefits in the nature of privileged ticket holder. All these add to the real wages of public servants. There is, however, no attempt, so far as we can discover from a cursory glance at the Report, at making the remuneration of the public servant commensurate with the work the servant does. No system of efficiency audit, no correlation between service rendered and return demanded, is indicated, though some kind of an efficiency bar is suggested at different stages in the career of a public servant in all the three lower classes. On the other hand, the permission for the public servants of the three lower classes to organise themselves into trade unions, if they so choose; and the recommendation that the Government should recognise and deal through these unions, on the lines of collective bargain, are moves in the right direction. The same must also be said of the proposals regarding initial recruitment and subsequent promotion of public servants and their opportunities for appeal against unjust treatment and dismissal. On the whole, therefore, the Report is a remarkable piece of constructive administrative reform, generally proceeding on well-marked liberal lines and ensuring fair treatment to the public servant of all grades, combined with a decent return in service rendered to the community. The Government have done wisely in promptly accepting the recommendations of the Commission. It is to be hoped that example thus set by the State, as a model employer, will be copied, or enforced, in all other channels of employment and that thereby the lot of the average worker by brain as well as hand will be substantially improved.

Frankly Speaking

Soviet Blow For Arabs

A United Press of America report says: "The Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko's statement (in the General Assembly) favouring Palestine's partition in the event that the U. N. Enquiry Committee finds an Arab-Jewish State unworkable to-day caused consternation among the Arab delegates and elation in the Jewish Agency, which interpreted the statement as an all-out defence of their desire for a homeland." It is only too true that M. Gromyko's statement constitutes for all except Zionists and their friends, the most unpleasant surprise of the whole proceedings of the Special Session. The Arabs would be rightly shocked at the blow which descended upon them from a quarter from which they least expected anything of the kind. From a demand for immediate independence of Palestine which was widely interpreted to mean an acknowledgment of the justice of the Arab claim and Arab cause to an eloquent and all-out advocacy of the alleged rights of European aliens was a staggering change. And M. Gromyko did execute it—which, incidentally is another commentary on the curious nature of the present Russo-American relationship.

Principles Betrayed

It may be Power politics but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth because of the palpable and complete denial of the Soviet Union's own professed principles that it unquestionably involves. M. Gromyko seems to have made two points: First, he was profoundly affected by the sufferings of the Jews, 6 million of whom were killed by Nazis, and he urged that the U. N. had a duty towards the Jewish survivors of Nazi brutality. Nazi brutality is a tragic fact. But why punish Arabs of an Asiatic country for Nazi sins? Moreover Nazism has been liquidated and the new Europe should not behave brutally towards its Jews. For instance, is it not the duty of Soviet Russia's own Poland to give a new and democratic deal to its own Jews and make them welcome in the country as Polish citizens instead of foisting them on the Arabs of Palestine? The second point he made was that, for the benefit of these alien Jews, there should be formed a joint Jewish-Arab state or, in the alternative, Palestine should be partitioned. Upon what democratic or Communist principle does M. Gromyko justify this outrage on the rights of the people of Palestine, or does he also by any chance feel that Palestine belongs not to its own inhabitants but to the Jews of the world especially of Hitler-tortured Jews? It was a shocking performance by the representative of a Power that professes championship of the democratic rights of people and which itself—it is only a minor point—would never allow anyone in the world to question its own principles of immigration.

Welcome Signs

It is welcome news that an agreement has been arrived at, on Mr. Marshall's initiative, between the United States and the Soviet Union in order to resolve the long-standing deadlock over the administration of Korea. The United States—Soviet Commission is to be reconvened, the first task of which would be to consult with all democratic parties and organisations in Korea on the formation of a provisional Korean Government. Korea, after its liberation from the Japanese, found, to its consternation, that the much-longed for liberty was as far as ever. Korea was cut up into two zones and ruled by occupying Powers when it wanted self-administration as a single unit. There need be no illusion that the occupying Powers would let Korea enjoy real independence within a few years, let alone immediately. But considering the present position it is a good enough beginning that a provisional Government of Koreans themselves will be associated with the occupying Powers. Moreover, the agreement is a sign of improving Russo-American relations and will be welcomed by the world which has been seriously concerned over the conflict between the two greatest Powers of the post-war age.

Bombay City's Future

Mr. Shankerrao Deo is both the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the President of the recently formed Maharashtra Unification Conference. Holding, therefore, a very responsible position in the Congress he should be very careful before making sweeping statement like the one he made recently that there was no doubt whatever that the City of Bombay would become part of the Maharashtra province when the present Bombay province was divided into linguistic provinces. As Mr. Dahyabhai Patel points out, the Congress, when it divided the provinces into linguistic provinces for purposes of its own work, made the City of Bombay a province by itself. Bombay city will look after itself when the question of linguistic provinces becomes a live one. It has a unique tradition of its own and we have no doubt its citizens will, as Mr. Dahyabhai Patel says, unitedly resist any attempt to make it part of Maharashtra or any other province. It must remain what it has been a city belonging to all India.

New Wave Of Terrorism Strikes Palestine

Hidden Mines Derail Trains And Tear Up Tracks: Two Br. Officers Killed

JERUSALEM, May 15. (Reuter): Two British Officers were killed and two others seriously injured today while dismantling a mine during a new wave of Jewish terrorist attacks which brought all Railways in Northern Palestine to a standstill.

Stern gang terrorists, in a series of telephone calls to newspapers offices, today claimed responsibility for widespread attacks on Railways.

The conditions of the two injured officers, earlier reported slightly hurt, was stated to be dangerous. The mine, found on the Acre-Haifa line, was one of a number planted at widely scattered points throughout the Holy Land.

OTHER EXPLOSIONS

The terrorists struck at the Railways in five other places in the past 24 hours: One—near Bat Falim, on the Haifa-Jaffa Coast Railway, a workman was injured when the engine and two wagons of a workers train were derailed in an explosion which tore up 33 yards of the track.

Two—Near Retovoth, in the heart of the Orange Grove Country south of Lydda, the engine driver was slightly hurt when a mine partially derailed a goods train.

Three—Outside Jerusalem unexploded mines were discovered on the track.

Four—Three bridges were damaged when three or four bombs exploded last night between Benyamina, 15 miles south of Haifa, and Hadera, further south of the Coast Railway.

Five—Two other bombs exploded last night on the track between Jaffa and Lydda the chief railway junction in Palestine.

Sirens alerted all British security forces in Jerusalem today in a 20 minute alarm which was later disclosed to have been caused when Arab youths set off a parachute flare they found in a Moslem cemetery.

NEW MILITARY COURTS SET UP

The Palestine Government announced today that new permanent military courts will be set up next Monday in Jerusalem, Lydda and Haifa to ensure speedy punishment of persons guilty of offences affecting security. The new courts believe the pressure on the civil courts.

ALERT FOR SECURITY FORCES

Sirens alerted all security forces in Jerusalem this morning, a warning of possible terrorist activity.

Prepare Now For Taking Over Power When Br. Quit

Lohia's Plea To Congress

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Congress Socialist leader, made an appeal to the Congress this evening to prepare vigorously and comprehensively the ground now for taking over power from the British when they quit the country in June next year.

Addressing a meeting of the Freedom Group in the C. J. Hall, he expressed disappointment at the way the Congress organisation was being run, which, in his view, amounted to nothing less than an exhibition of internal weakness. The British had set a deadline for withdrawing their forces from this country and that time was drawing near.

CHAOS: THE ALTERNATIVE

Dr. Lohia was of the opinion that the present trend in the leadership and organisation of the Congress gave room for grave fears as to whether they would be able to take over power from the British when they would quit and run the country effectively. "Either we prepare now for that eventuality or leave the country to the mercy of chaos, violence and bloodbath. That is the alternative before us," he said.

The Socialist leader criticised what he termed the declining morality amongst the Indian capitalists, most of whom unfortunately mouthed words of allegiance to the Congress. The Congress administration in the country should take strong steps to solve the acute food, cloth and accommodation problems and if they did not act in time, they would be found woefully wanting when the British would quit the country, he said.

UNITY OF COMMON MAN AGAINST DISRUPTION

Dr. Lohia appealed to the people not to look to outside agencies to quell violence and indiscipline but to unite amongst themselves and pave the way for the reign of harmony and fellowship. He expressed grave concern at the prevalence of acts of lawlessness in the country and said that the common man against the forces of only panacea lay in the unity of the disruption.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, who presided, praised the services rendered by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia to the country and to the Socialist Party and said that he had blazed the trail of freedom to the corners of India. "He has made Goa aglow with the flame of Freedom and this alone is sufficient tribute to the courage and tenacity of Dr. Lohia," he said.

BOMBAY CITY'S FUTURE

IT CANNOT BE PART OF ANY LINGUISTIC PROVINCE

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report of the Press Conference given by Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress and the President of the newly formed Maharastra Unification Conference. The formation of a composite province of all Marathi-speaking areas is a laudable object with which every reasonable person will sympathise. In fact the Congress has laid down the principle of linguistic provinces as far back as 1922 when the Congress broke from orthodox British made provinces. Citizens of Bombay view with concern Sjt. Shankerrao Deo's ideas of tacking on Bombay as an appendage to the proposed Province of Maharastra. Unfortunately our country is full of controversies of all kinds today although at this juncture there is the greater necessity of dropping or avoiding controversy and uniting towards the common object of evolving a better and stronger new India. It is, however, not possible to allow such utterances, however casually made by persons in responsible positions to go unchallenged. One would have thought that a responsible person like the General Secretary of the Congress would not have allowed himself to be carried away by his enthusiasm and would have thought twice before indulging in a statement which is not consistent with even the Congress constitution in such a casual manner. It is because of the unique cosmopolitan make-up of Bombay that even as far back as 1922 the framers of the Congress Constitution visualised a separate province of Bombay City. Even the present Congress Government of Bombay with all its partiality for Poona and its sticking to the age-old British bureaucratic invented annual exodus to Poona even when the Central has dropped similar exodus, has agreed in principle to the Greater Bombay Scheme.

Bombay was a small fishing village when ceded to England as a dowry given to the Portuguese Princess Catherine Braganza in 1661 and was subsequently sold to the East India Company for a consideration of only £10 per annum! It was neither the creation of the Moghuls nor the Peshwas. From a fishing village it has gradually developed into by far the most important city in India and though not its political capital it lives upto its reputation of being the "Urbs-Prima-in-India". It is the birth-place of the Indian National Congress sixty years ago and since then Bombay has maintained its lead not only in the political life of this country but also in social reforms, education, trade, commerce and industry. The Bombay of to-day is because of the foresight of the pioneer industrialists like the Wadias—who were world renowned ship-builders before parliamentary legislation dealt a death blow to Indian shipping and ship-building—the Tatas, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Narrottam Morarji, etc.

Bombay remains free from the virus of communal electorate, respects healthy traditions built up to foster confidence and cordiality between various communities by patriots like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Vithaldas Thakersi, and Sir Manmohandas Ramji. Bombay remains the one cool oasis free from communal strife and narrow provincialism, where the Hindu be he a Pundit from Kashmir or an Aiyar or Ayangar from Madras or Cape Camorin, a Rajput or Agarwal from Marwar, Kathiawar or Rajputana, an Amil from Karachi or an artist from Shantiniketan, a Bhayya from the U.P. or a Maratha from Kolhapur or Ratnagiri, a Banis from the Punjab or from Ahmedabad or the burly Sikh or Pathan from the North or the wiry Mopla from Malabar, or the hospitable Khoja and the astute Memon or the Christian whether Goan, Anglo-Indian or from any part of India, or the philanthrophic Parsee or the Jew—Arabian or European and refugees from the world over live at peace, harmony and friendly cordiality with each other even when the blazing fire of communal riots is turning the fair land of ours into a desert.

It is because of its cosmopolitan outlook and warm friendliness that people of different communities, religions, provinces or countries coming to Bombay as casual visitors grow to become so fond of it that they make it their home. Thus has Bombay the fishing village grown from a small island port to be by far the most important city of the land and will soon cover an area of nearly 125 sq. miles under the Greater Bombay Scheme. Citizens of Bombay whatever their language, religion or province of origin will arise united to resist any attempt to make it the other province. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo-ji, please note.—Yours, etc.,

DAHYABHAI V. PATEL.

BANGLES FROM AMRITSAR CAUSE LAHORE RIOTS

(Continued from page 1)

attempted arson inside Kashmiri Bazar and Mohalla Sarin.

WHEN CURFEW WAS RELAXED

Within an hour of the relaxation of the curfew a person was stabbed in Bua Bazaar under walled city. Police immediately arrived on the spot and removed the injured person to the hospital. This is the second stabbing case since this morning.

The District Magistrate, Lahore has banned the holding of Jour-Mela—the historic Sikh fair—in Lahore on May 24.

BATTLE WITH FIRE-BALLS BOMBS

It is now learnt that bitter fighting went on throughout the night inside Mochi Gate, the storm centre of the present trouble in Lahore. Brickbatting was indulged in by the warring elements who had planted themselves on the roofs of their houses. Fire-balls and crude country made incendiary bombs were hurled by the hundreds of the accompaniment of war cries.

ONE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

Excited rival mobs collected in Qilla Gujarsingh following a stabbing incident in which a youngman was injured. The police immediately arrived on the spot and opened fire. One person is reported to have been killed on the spot.

BANGLES DO IT

An interesting light on the current disturbances was thrown by Mr. Eustrace, District Magistrate of Lahore in an interview today. Bad characters of Amritsar, he said, sent glass bangles to local bad characters.

The present of a bangle to a man is a typical Punjabi insult implying effeminacy and cowardice of the recipent.

Congress Worker Shot At

PESHAWAR, May 15. (U.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, popularly known as Gama and a prominent Congress worker of Peshawar, was shot at last night at 8-30 at his residence, he, however, had a lucky escape although four or five shots were reported to have been fired at him by two assailants.

It is stated that two Pathans came to his place and when questioned by Gama one of them having a pistol in the hand assumed threatening mood. Thereupon Gama instanteneously jumped upon one of the assailants grappling him by the arms. During the scuffle that ensued some shots were repeatedly fired at him but aimlessly. One of the assaidants was overpowered while the other succeeded in running away.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna visited the scene of the occurrence.

24-HOUR CURFEW IN TANK

PESHAWAR, May 15. (U.P.I.): A 24-hour curfew has again been imposed at Tank in Dera Ismail Khan District from 9 a.m. today following accute tension in the town, says a "Communique" issued by the Frontier Government.

MOUNTBATTEN SUMMONED TO LONDON

(Continued from page 1)

Guard, UPA staff correspondent today.

Muslim League quarters in London said the Cabinet Mission plan would be preferable to a truncated Pakistan.

In the meantime, it was learned that the British Cabinet's final discussions with Lord Ismay were concentrated on "arresting further deterioration" in the India situation.

ONLY WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK

Whitehall sources think that Britain may suggest the creation of Hindu and Muslim constituent assemblies, to which power could be transferred before June 1948. This, they said, might be the only way out of the deadlock.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, May 15 (API).—Mr. M. A. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy this evening.

Earlier Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal and Mr. Fazlur Rehman, Revenue Minister, had a discussion with Mr. Jinnah.

PATIALA SEES JINNAH

The Maharaja of Patiala had a ninety-minute interview with Mr. Jinnah today. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was present for sometime during the talks. The Maharaja of Patiala will be seeing Mr. Jinnah again tomorrow morning, it is learnt.

NO SURPRISE FOR DELHI

The official announcement this evening of the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten's visit to London has caused no surprise in political circles here as this visit was anticipated a fortnight ago.

It is pointed out that "the plan" which the Viceroy had sent to London has the general support of H.M.G. and certain details, presumably relating to the partition of Bengal and the Punjab and certain Interim arrangements in regard to the armed forces, it is understood, would be discussed by Lord Mountbatten with the British Cabinet.

It is understood that the Viceroy will be leaving for U.K. this weekend.

Meanwhile he is having talks with Indian party leaders since his return from Simla yesterday. He saw Mr. Jinnah twice and had discussion with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"THE HITCH"

According to informed quarters "the hitch" which necessitated the postponement of the conference to June 2 as also the Viceregal visit to London was over the details on how to effect the division of the two provinces. In this connection, it is learned that the Bengal Governor who recently visited Delhi and certain non-official European commercial interests in Bengal were opposed to a division of the province and commended the Bengal Premier Mr. Suhrawardy's move for a United Sovereign Bengal based on adult suffrage joint electorates and parity of representation for the major communities in the administration.

It is, however, understood that the Congress High Command has communicated to the Bengal Congress Leaders that it would be inadvisable at the present state to undertake any negotiations for a solution of the Bengal question individually and that it should form part of the overall question. In any event the demand for a separate west Bengal province should not be given up and they should work for it.

SUHRAWARDY'S TALK WITH JINNAH

The Bengal Premier Mr. Suhrawardy and his colleague Mr. Fazlul Rehman had a long interview with Mr. Jinnah today.

It is stated that the Bengal Premier apprised Mr. Jinnah of the situation in his province and during his interview with the Viceroy opposed the suggestion for a partition of the province.

Mr. Fazlul Rehman, Revenue Minister, Bengal in an interview today expressed the belief that Bengal would remain united and if the partition became a reality, such a partition could remain only for a few days. Because, he said, it would be open to the two Constituent Assemblies to negotiate and arrive at a settlement.

Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Rehman are leaving for Calcutta tomorrow.

COLVILLE FOR DELHI?

While Lord Mountbatten is absent from India, the Bombay Governor, Sir John Colville—who deputised in Lord Wavell's time will, it is understood, act as Governor-General and he in turn will have his deputy in Bombay.

An official announcement on this subject will be made simultaneously in London and Bombay tomorrow.

CHUNDRIGAR MEETS BR. FOOD MINISTER

LONDON, May 15 (Reuter).—Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, the Commerce Member of the Indian Interim Government, concluded his round of exploratory talks with British Ministers today when he met the Food Ministes Mr. John Strachey.

Mr. Chundrigar has already met the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowel, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister of Transport Mr. Alfred Barnes, and the Chairman of P and O Sir William Currie.

He leaves tomorrow for Geneva where he will represent India at the International Trade and Employment Conference

KASHMIR KISAN LEADER JAILED

SRINAGAR, May 14 (API): Mr. Abus Salam Yatu, President of the Kashmir Kisan Mazdoor Conference was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs 25 by a sub-judge in Anantnag on the charge of delivering an objectionable speech in Vanibama village in February last in defiance of an order banning public meetings.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Miss Maniben Kara, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Indian Federation of Labour and General Secretary of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party, criticised the Constituent Assembly, which, she said, had no popular sanction behind it. She declared, "Let us challenge those who have usurped power and eclipsed the freedom of the common man."

—Press Report

* * *

Addressing a public meeting in the Peshawar district, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has invited all Frontier Pathans to hold a "Jirga" and patch up their differences.

A good suggestion. But suppose Sir Olaf Caroe most helpfully offers to preside over it? That's the trouble with Congressmen. They are full of admirable ideas but they themselves put obstacles in the way of their realisation. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will most certainly torpedo his own suggestion by refusing Sir Olaf's offer

* * *

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, Commerce Member in the Government of India, is having a busy time in London giving and being given receptions, talking trade, commerce and shipping and so on.

But, in spite of his intense and exacting official preoccupations, we do hope he does find some—er—"spare time" in which also to talk and function.

* * *

NEW DELHI, May 14: Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, called on Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and had a ninety-minute talk.

—A.P.I.

There is no confirmation—yet—that he got what he asked for.

* * *

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman is very certain that Hyderabad should remain independent and not join the Indian Union. For, says he, it is a big enough State with enormous resources and can exist independently despite the fact that it is surrounded by Congress provinces on all sides.

And despite also the very unimportant and, in fact, quite negligible fact that the people of Hyderabad—a mere 90 per cent—desire otherwise.

* * *

At long last that vexed question which caused a Special Session of the U.N. Assembly has been solved.

Denouncing the bankrupt Palestine mandate M. Andrei Gromyko has, on behalf of the Soviet Union, formulated a decisively effective answer to all troubles and difficulties. Either the Jews of Europe should have equal rights and equality with the native inhabitants of Palestine or, in the alternative, having been so cruelly tortured by Nazis, they should be given a separate State in Arab Palestine.

Long Live Revolution.

Soviet justice Zindabad!

* * *

"The United Nations", cried M Gromyko, has a duty towards Jewish survivors of Nazi brutality...."

But most certainly not to settle a proportion of them in Soviet Russia. It would be a most intolerably reactionary, war-mongering anti-Soviet anti-peace and anti-democratic suggestion.

* * *

"....and," he added, "the study of a possible Jewish State should be one of the most important tasks for the Fact-Finding Commission."

A Jewish State in Arab Palestine, of course.

Muslims Demand "Homeland" In Bombay Province

BOMBAY, Thursday.—Provision of "a homeland or homelands" for Muslims in the province of Bombay is urged by the Working Committee of the Provincial League in a resolution passed today here.

Haji Hasan Ali P. Ibrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, was in the chair.

The resolution says: "In view of the fact that a large number of Muslims live in the province of Bombay this meeting of the Working Committee is of the opinion that it is necessary to provide for them a homeland or homelands in this province where they would be able to enjoy sovereign autonomy. This Committee urges upon the British Government and the Viceroy to so effect the impending transfer of power so as to facilitate the establishment of such homeland or homelands."

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members to examine this question: Haji Hasan Ali P. Ibrahim, Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislature, Mr. Abdul Kadir Hafizka, Hon. General Secretary of the Provincial League Messrs. Abdul Kadar Shaik A. M. Yamani, J. H. Shamsuddin, Maulana Fazlulla Khan and Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, President of the Bombay City Muslim League.

Further Br. Withdrawal From U. S. Loan

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuter).—The British Government has withdrawn a further 200,000,000 dollars of the United States 3,750,000,000 dollar loan to Britain, a Treasury statement disclosed here to-day.

This brings the total withdrawals since it was authorised by Congress in July of last year upto 1,750,000,000 dollars. It was originally estimated that only 1,500,000,000 dollars would have been withdrawn by the end of June this year but it is now estimated that 1,950,000,000 dollars will have been withdrawn by that date.

Our Special Weekly Feature—II

Secrets Of Australia's Cricket Prowess

BY BILL EDRICH

The concrete playing pitches alone cannot explain Australia's supremacy in big cricket. Due account must also be taken of the ability to get organised, the hard and exacting standards, the ruthless keenness and the careful pruning and preening of young colts.

LONDON:—Before we left England last autumn all of us who were selected for the tour of Australia had to sign an M.C.C. contract which contained a clause prohibiting any discussion in newspaper articles of incidents during the tour for at least 12 months.

But I do not think it would contravene the letter or spirit of my undertaking to confirm, with all sincerity, all that Walter Hammond had to say in his nation-wide broadcast on Tuesday last. Why the idea should have grown here that we had to face acrimony or bad feeling I do not understand.

As forcibly as I can I must state that there was no ill feeling in the team, on the field, off the field, in private, or in public. The Australian players and people couldn't do too much for us, and wherever we went we were treated with overwhelming kindness as honoured guests.

The Hard Way

The Australians play their cricket the hard way. They are brought up to exacting standards and play to them. And the sooner all recognise, and accept that, the better. For my own part I enjoyed the ruthless keenness of the games and the wonderful experience of the trip as a whole. As all cricketers will understand I, like the rest of the boys, am sorry that England did not do better. We did our best, but the luck did not go our way, and the stronger team Don Bradman led with such efficiency was too good to make any mistakes.

In spite of England's limited playing success the tour was definitely worth while. It did a great deal of good for cricket both in England and in Australia, and, whatever impression you may have gained from some of the headlines, it made for even closer friendship between the Commonwealth and the Mother Country. Those who appreciate the importance of the game to the people of Australia—yes, women and children too—understand just how much that is true.

I only hope I am fortunate enough to make the trip again—especially as I feel that England might have a side good enough to take the Ashes next time. When 1956 comes you can bet your last shilling I'll be trying to win my place. I like Australia and I like Australians.

According To Merit

Since my last article, in which I attributed much of Australia's prowess in cricket to the basic factor that their youngsters are brought up from the start on the true, safe, concrete pitches which are laid down in every public park and vacant space, I have been reminded that this would be of little value if there were no organisation good enough to take advantage of it. That is true, of course, but those who know our kinsmen on the other side know also that they lack nothing in the ability to get organised—especially when it comes to cricket. Their system is simple and effective. From the youngsters in the public parks, teams and clubs are graded to compete against each other according to their standard of play. And, instead of the more parochial attitude of the average English cricketer, who joins a club and develops an incredible loyalty towards it, the Australian takes it as a matter of course, indeed as a point of honour, to climb from a lower grade to a higher.

As they progress, the promising men are easily picked out, carefully watched, coached, and, as early as possible, given the big cricket atmosphere by a run in the State side. Over here we might blood more of our boys at an earlier age with advantage to all concerned.

Look at Neil Harvey, for instance. He is only 18, but Victoria had no qualms about putting him in against M.C.C. at Melbourne. He made 89 in a delightful innings, and must have gained immeasurably in confidence and big game sense. If he keeps his form next season he is a certainty to come over here in 1948, and he will be a very mature batsman at 20.

The grade immediately below the State teams is club cricket of a very high standard. The games are played on excellent turf wickets and usually extend over Saturday and Sunday. The State matches, I would say, are of a sightly better playing standard than our average County games. With talent so methodically sorted by the five States, the Australian Test selectors have a task which is simple compared with that of their opposite numbers in England. They have only five teams to watch—West Australia being admitted for the competition of next season—and their choices become almost automatic.

There is no professionalism in Australia as known in England, but there is a tremendous national urge behind the game, and, whatever his job, the likely star is given every opportunity to develop his game. I do not think or suggest that the Australian system of organising cricket could be adopted, but I do feel that there could be much closer 'liaison' between County clubs throughout the country and the smaller clubs in their areas. Through lack of encouragement and interest, I feel that a great reservoir of valuable talent goes untapped.

More Encouragement

I would like to see the Counties organise more trials at their nets or in games at club grounds outside. Pick, for instance, the best youngsters of the clubs in the north, and play them against the best of the south. Do the same with the East against the West. Get the young men and the public feel that the County is interested

If properly organised, such games could be profitable financially, and also in the discovery of new men to watch and develop. Even if no great discoveries were made, the advertisement for the County would be tremendous, and infinite good would be done for cricket in each area.

Amongst the County Clubs who are doing a good job amongst their young players Surrey have put into practice a particularly fine idea. They have approached the employers of all the colts they have engaged, and have arranged that if, at the end of a two years' trial, the young player is not likely to make the grade, or wishes to go back, his job will be waiting for him.

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(Continued from Col. 7.)

to his heirs, if he should die before retirement.

Since the extension of the scheme to persons in service might present difficulties, they may be given the following benefits at their option to forego a quarter of the pension that might accrue and in return to become entitled on retirement to a lump sum of 3/80th of pay for each year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay. On death in service after the completion of not less than five years' service, a lump sum of one year's pay or 3/80th of pay for each year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay may be paid to the family. On death after retirement if the money drawn by way of pension and the lump sum is, less than one year's pay, the balance of a year's pay may be paid to the family.

Where a Government servant who has rendered more than 25 years' service dies in harness or shortly after retirement, the widow and dependent children should be allowed to draw, in addition to other benefits, half of the pension earned, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 p.m. for a maximum period of say 5 years.

ORGANISATION.

The Commission feels that as the Government is in a position of authority and advantage it must recognise the importance of convincing its employees that their representations and grievances will receive due and immediate consideration. This can best be achieved, the Report states, if some machinery is kept in constant operation. In regard to class I, no special machinery is necessary and the Commission considers that it may be left to their discretion to organise themselves in whatever manner they find most convenient

The outlook of class II officers is akin to that of class I and they are able and disciplined enough to look after their own interests in an enlightened manner. They may, however, be invited to organise themselves as they like and then approach the administration for the setting up of local, regional or All India councils.

Those employees in class III who by their education, occupation and outlook may be akin to the next higher category, may be dealt with substantially on the same basis as class II. another group in class III may, however, be more akin to class IV though not organised exactly on trade union lines. It is this group and class IV that constitute" "A more serious problem." As the Trade Union "has come to stay" the Commission feels that it is best for the Government to deal with well-organised units of employees.

ARBITRATION.

In the matter of arbitration the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 has caused the Commission to refrain from making any suggestions about the creation of adjudication machinery. "We would await experience of the working of the act "the Report comments.

The Commission lays down that the daily-rated system for labour, whether in the Railways or other departments of Government, should be reduced to a minimum and the minimum wage recommended should be applied, whether or not the principle is accepted in private industry.

SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICE STAFFS.

The Commission "is not greatly impressed" by the claim for parity in status, pay and prospects between the ministerial staff of the secretariat and attached offices in so far as Superintendents and pre—1931 entrants are concerned. Further, it is suggested that "the artificial distinction of status" between attached and subordinate offices should be abolished and any office considered important enough to be classed with the secretariat should be absorbed in the secretariat. The Commission, however, recommends lower scales for non-secretariat offices.

RAILWAYMEN'S PAY STRUCTURE.

The most important feature of the Pay Commission's recommendations from the Railwaymen's point of view is the simplification of the pay structure. The Commission have recommended about 20 scales of pay for class III services on the Railways and only three for class IV services as against the many hundreds that obtain in these two classes today.

OVERTIME.

Report says that practically every category of staff and every association or union representing such categories in the P. and T. service asked for a reduction of working hours. It is felt that some at least of the representations should be examined by persons with expert knowledge, and the Commission therefore presumes to make no observation on them. Split duty overtime duty, etc., are to a certain extent inevitable, but how best their incidence can be regulated must also form part of an enquiry by experts. The opinion however is expressed that overtime duty should be reduced as far as possible, but when it is inevitable it should not only be properly remunerated but regulated in a manner that it would not impose undue strain on the staff.

New Asia's New Role

An Exclusive article from the pen of Rev. Reginald Sorensen M.P. on the above topic appears in the next issue of the Bombay Chronicle Weekly.

"Third From Stalin"
An Indian revolutionary narrates the story of his secret trip to Moscow and the sequel.

Lure of Narcissus
Are you a Failure? Do you believe in the cult of Maya? The why and why not of it are explained in terms of the 'Id' and the 'Ego'.

Pictorial Feature
His Majesty has the busiest bookshop!

Fakir Friend Of Labour
A tribute to Prof. Abdul Bari, the brave soldier of freedom who met his death in tragic circumstances.

★

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Weekly
Sunday, May 18

Axe Falls On Top Class Officials

(Continued from page 1)

name they might have been called) will merge in this allowance.

The Government of India do not agree that with the cost of living at its present high level no dearness allowance should be granted to persons drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1,000.

They have, therefore, decided to grant to officers drawing salaries between Rs. 1,001 & Rs. 2,000 a dearness allowance at the rate of 10% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

Nor do the Government of India agree that the distinction between the married and the unmarried gazetted officers in the matter of dearness allowance should be abolished The distinction is a perfectly logical one and is based on a real difference in the liability for extra expenditure The Government of India have, therefore, decided to retain that distinction. As regards non-gazetted staff, however, unmarried men will, as hitherto, draw the allowance at the same rates as married men.

HOUSE RENT AND COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES

In addition to the pay and dearness allowance, house rent and compensatory allowances will be admissible in costlier cities at the following rates subject to the usual conditions attaching to such allowances:—

A. GAZETTED OFFICERS

PAY	Calcutta		Bombay		Karachi	Madras, Hyderabad (Dn.), Lahore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Cawnpore
	Comp. Allce. Rs.	H. R. Allce. Rs.	Comp. Allce. Rs.	H. R. Allce. Rs.	H. R. Allce. only Rs.	H. R. Allce. only Rs.
Below 500	50	15% of pay	50	15% of pay	10% of pay	7½% of pay
500 — 999	75	12½% of pay	75	15% of pay	"	"
1000 —1499	75	10% of pay	75	12½% of pay	"	"
1500 and above	100	10% of pay	100	10% of pay	"	"

B. NON-GAZETTED STAFF

(a) BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Pay	Compensatory Allowance Rs.	House Rent Allowance Rs.
Not exceeding 35	5	10
35—54	7 8	10
55—60	7 8	15
61—80	10	15
81—100	12 8	15
101—140	12 8	20
141—200	15	20
201—250	17 8	20
251—300	17,8	20
Above 300	20	10% of pay.

(b) MADRAS HYDERABAD (DN.), LAHORE, AHMEDABAD, DELHI, KARACHI AND CAWNPORE.

Pay	Compensatory Allowance Rs.	House Rent Allowance Rs
Below 35	3	7
35—54	3	7
55—60	5	10
61—80	5	10
81—100	5	10
101—140	7	15
141—200	10	15
201—250	10	15
251—300	10	7-1/2% of pay
Above 300	10	7-1/2% of pay

(c) Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad Ambala, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bareilly Baroda, Benares, Bhatpara, Bhavnagar, Bikaner, Calicut, Coimbatore, Dacca, Gaya, Hyderabad (Sd.), Indore, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Jhansi, Jodhpur, Jubbulpore, Jullundur, Koil-Aligarh, Lashkar (Gwalior), Lucknow Ludhiana, Madura, Meerut Moradabad, Multan, Mysore, Nugpur, Patna, Peshawar, Poona, Rawalpindi, Saharanpur, Salem, Shahjahanpur, Sholapur, Sialkot, Srinagar, Surat, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum.

Pay	House Rent Allowance Rs.	Compensatory Allowance Rs.
Below 55	5	Nil
55—100	7	Nil
Above 100	equal to the amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 107	Nil

7. The time scale system of pays will continue. The "Subordinate" and "Inferior" services will henceforth be classified as class III and class IV services respectively. A very large number of categories of Government servants have to be fitted in appropriate scales. Government will endeavour to finish this task and announce the scales applicable to various categories as quickly as possible in order to enable their employees to draw the enhanced pays, etc., including the arrears at an early date.

Government servants who come on option to elect either to have their pay and dearness|cost of living allowance revised with effect from 1-1-47 or with effect from the date on which final orders promulgating the new scales of pay may be issued, whichever they may consider more profitable, provided that whichever date is selected the revision will take place in respect of pay and dearness|cost of living allowance together.

8. Besides the above on which the Government of India have already taken decisions, there are other matters such as leave, pensions, etc., which are at present under consideration and on which Government's decisions will be announced as soon as possible.

9. THE EXTRA COST

The decisions now announced are estimated to cost Central revenues an additional 30 crores per annum, of which about 24 crores will go to the Railway and P. & T. Departments. In the present state of national economy, this is a serious burden to ask the taxpayer to assume, meaning, as it may well do, not only no relief in existing taxation but even the imposition of additional measures to balance the railway and civil budgets. Nevertheless, Government are confident that public opinion will recognise, as Government do, the essential justice of basing the pay scales on a living wage for all, which should provide reasonable security and contentment from the lowest paid employee upwards. They believe too that the public at large will join with Government in calling upon all workers in all Government services for the maximum uninterrupted output and increased production.

The Central Pay Commission, which was appointed on May 10, 1946, had, as its Chairman, Sir Srinivasa Varadachariar, the members being Mr. Hoosain Imam, President, Council of State, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Frank Anthony, Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Vadilal Lalubhai and Mr. C. V. S. Rao, the Secretary was Mr. K. R. P. Ayyengar.

The report has been signed by all the members of the Commission, although foot-notes record shall differences of opinion on particular points. It covers 436 pages and is divided into three main parts. There is also a note by Mr. Hossain Imam.

Broadly, the pay structure recommended is based on the adoption of uniform scales of pay and dearness allowance all over India with house rent allowance and compensatory allowance in large towns and industrial centres. The pay scales are arrived at on the assumption that the ultimate cost of living will stabilize at about 60 to 70 per cent above pre-war.

In regard to low-paid employees, the Commission feels the necessity of enabling this class of public servant to raise his standard of living "to a tolerable extent". It holds that even in the pre-1931 scales, which were thought by many witnesses to have been adequate, the lower grades did not receive a fair deal.

NEW APPROACH

In regard to higher paid Government servants, the Commission feels that the time has come when the problem of high salaries calls for a new approach quite as much as the problem of low salaries but it would not be right to lower salaries suddenly. It records that a section of public opinion in India has long been insisting that the salaries of officers in the higher grades have been fixed at too high a level and must be "drastically reduced."

While agreeing that the State should not compete with private enterprises in respect of prize jobs the Commission holds that the salaries of public servants cannot with safety be reduced much below the standard of remuneration available to men of capacity in private service posts similar in nature and responsibility.

The scale of Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000 is reserved for heads of the biggest departments and would normally be the highest point which a permanent Civil Servant could reach in his service. Posts now carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 3,000 would, as far as possible, have to be fitted into the selection grade of Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000.

SUPERIOR POSTS

Salaries suggested for superior posts in the Secretariat and Railway Board are:

SECRETARIAT

Assistant Secretary: Rs. 800-40-1000.
Under-Secretary: Rs. 950-50-1150.
Deputy Secretary: Rs. 1300 to 1800.
Joint Secretary: Rs. 2250.
Additional Secretary Rs. 2750.
Secretary Rs. 3000.

RAILWAY BOARD

Joint Directors: Rs. 1300 to 1600.
Directors of Heads of Major Departments in Railway Administration Rs 1800 to 2000.
Members of the Railway Board Rs. 2750.
Chief Commissioner, Railways Rs. 3000.

Proposed scales for the All-India Administrative Services are:

Junior Starting on Rs. 350|- will rise upto Rs. 950.
Senior Starting on Rs. 900 will rise upto Rs. 1600.

The Commission sees no reason to differentiate between the All-India Administrative Service and the Foreign Service as regards their basic scales of pay. Ambassadors should be in the Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 range.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

Scales for class four, which have similarly been standardised, are Rs. 30-1-2-35 for unskilled and unlearned employees, including peons and dafadars: Rs. 35-1-50 for jamadars and duftries; Rs. 35-1-50 and Rs. 40-1-50-2-60 for semi-skilled and skilled workers.

"OLD ENTRANTS"

How are persons who were in service on January 1, 1947, to be fitted into the proposed scales? It is pointed out that officers who entered the service on or after July 16, 1931, when the so-called "revised" scales of pay became effective, are not likely by now to have reached Rs. 2,000. But several officers may be holding special posts created after 1931 and drawing higher salaries. "It is not our intention", the Report says, "to suggest that the salary now drawn by any officer should be affected to his prejudice. But as regards the promotion of such officers the question may arise as to the way in which they are to be dealt with, if the promotion is likely to take them beyond the limits indicated by the scales that we have suggested". The Commission claims that the basis of its recommendations is that the suggested scales are "fair remuneration for the several posts concerned", but in respect of "old entrants" it adds, "whether certain persons occupying or promoted to those posts should be paid higher rates of pay on the ground that they are so entitled because they entered service before July 1931 is a question of policy which we leave to the Government to decide."

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE

A novel benefit called Children's Education Allowance is recommended to be paid to employees drawing Rs. 100 or less every month. The recommendation is that such persons in class (IV) should be paid by the State a contribution of 75 p.c. of tuition fees. In the case of class (III) employees, the State's contribution should be 50 per cent.

MEDICAL AID

In regard to medical aid, the Report states that the nature and seriousness of the ailment—not the status of the patient—should be the deciding factor in determining the grade of medical officer to whose aid the patient should be entitled. Also, his family should be entitled to free treatment on the same lines as the Government employee himself.

The Commission favours the grant for all civil employees of a concession similar to the privilege ticket order now obtaining in the case of Railway employees. This concession is equivalent to 2 3rd of the price of the Railway ticket. It is stated that the benefit should be limited to one set of PTO's for a return journey per year and should extend to the officer himself and the members of his family.

HOURS OF WORK

Apart from salaries, subjects such as hours of work and holidays, conditions of service, leave rules, retirement benefits, prevention and settlement of disputes came under the Commission's scrutiny.

Without ignoring the limitations imposed by climatic conditions the Commission recommends a 36 1 2 hour working week for office workers, agreeing with the view that holidays are too many and that normal working days in most departments do not exceed 280 in a year. The Report states that every effort should be made to increase the total number of working days.

PROMOTIONS

The question of promotion versus direct recruitment is prominent in the section devoted to conditions of service. Direct recruitment at different levels is felt to be necessary, but provision has been made for filling a certain proportion of post by promotion. The efficiency of any promotion system must depend upon the method adopted to determine the relative merits of candidates. The Commission states that selection should be done either by the Federal Public Service Commission or by promotion boards consisting of independent officers, no one of whom is subordinate to any of the others. Except where qualifying examinations are in vogue, examination as a means of selection for persons already in service at different stages of promotion is not recommended.

RIGHT OF SECOND APPEAL

The right of second appeal in disciplinary matters is favoured. Where consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission is not possible, the Commission feels that it would meet the ends of justice, if persons dismissed or removed from service are allowed, in addition to the right of appeal, to repetition higher authorities for a review of their cases.

Temporary employment for long periods, except in case of casual labour, is not favoured.

UNIFORM LEAVE

The Commission wants uniform leave terms for civil employees of all departments. The following steps are recommended as a means of liberalising the existing leave rules. In regard to class IV, both in the Railways and Civil Departments, employees should earn full pay leave at the rate of 1/22nd of period of duty during the first ten years, 1/16th of duty from the 11th to 20th year of service and 1/11th from the 21st year onwards; and half pay leave at 1/22nd of duty from the first 20 years and 1/16th thereafter. In the case of other categories, the existing rules have been maintained except that railway employees are to be brought upto the level of other departments in this matter. The Commission also feels that when leave is granted on medical certificate, any public servant should be entitled to commute the half pay leave that he has earned into full pay leave for half of that period.

Full pay leave in the case of Class I, II and III may be accumulated up to 120 days instead of 60 days. In the case of class IV, leave may be accumulated up to the extent that a man may earn in four years which would vary from two to four months according to length of service. Subject to certain conditions temporary employees, after the completion of one year of continuous service, may earn leave in the same manner as permanent employees.

RETIREMENT

The Commission recommends that the age of retirement should be 58 for all services, but the Government should have the option to retire an employee on grounds of loss of efficiency at 55 or to grant him annual extensions after that age. Voluntary retirement would not be permitted under 30 years service. The retiring benefit for every public servant should consist of two components—a recurring monthly pension and an insurance cover, the premia for which would be found by Government. In consequence, the scale of pension should be reduced from 1 60 to 1/80th of emoluments for each year of service subject to a limit of Rs. 8,000 for 35 years' service. Special additional pensions should be abolished.

INSURANCE COVER

The insurance cover obtainable, which should be in the Postal Insurance branch of Government, in order to secure the lowest premia is expected to approximate to 15 months' pay at the time of retirement or death. The amount of cover available would be paid to the party on retirement in the normal course or

(Continued in Col. 2)

Davis Cup

Misra & Ghaus Fall

France Takes Two To Zero Lead In Second Round

PARIS, May 15 (Reuter).—Bernard Destremeau of France beat Sumant Misra of India 6'0, 6'3, 6'3.

Marcel Bernard of France beat Ghaus Mohamed of India 6'3, 6'2, 6'0.

India finished in an unhappy position being two rubbers down with three to play at the end of the first day's play in the second round of the Davis Cup tie against France which began on the centre clay court of the Roland Garros Stadium before a capacity crowd here today. Sumant Misra, the Indian Champion, was beaten by French Number Two, Bernard Destremeau 6'0, 6'3, 6'3 while Ghaus Mahommed bowed to Marcel Bernard the French Champion 6'3, 6'2, 6'0. The third match of the series—doubles between Bernard and Pierre Pellizza of France and Misra and Jimmy Mehta of India—will be played on Saturday. Misra was the better of the Indian pair today for at least he attempted to force the play but his game fell apart time and again when he had Destremeau on the run. Afterwards Misra said, "I was off colour and was unable to do anything right. Too many errors and not being able to find my length proved my downfall." "Destremeau played better than I expected." Misra added.

GHAUS MAHOMMED OUTCLASSED

Even though Marcel Bernard was not up to his best form he completely outclassed Ghaus Mahommed and won as he pleased. The Indian made a fight of it in the first set winning the first, seventh and eighth games but like Misra he became erratic particularly under pressure. After Mahommed said, "Frankly speaking, Bernard was too good for me. I was feeling fit and felt at home on the court, but as I said before he was too good for me."

S. AFRICA DEFEATS HOLLAND

PARIS, May 15 (APA).—At Amsterdam in the matches between South Africa and the Netherlands, Eric Sturgess (South Africa) defeated Huis Wilton (Holland) 4|6, 6|1, 6|3, 6|2.

MARINE SURVEY AT BHATKAL

BOMBAY, May 15 (API).—The Government of Bombay, has on the recommendation from the Central Government, given permission for a marine survey at Bhatkal in North Canara, in co-operation with the R.I.N. for establishing a ship-building industry near Bhatkal affiliated with a marine institute hydro-electric works and industrial town planning, it is understood.

Detailed plans and blue-prints have, it is learnt, been submitted both to the Central and Provincial Governments. The initial cost of the whole project is estimated at about seven crores of rupees

The work of conducting the marine survey has, it is learnt, been entrusted to Mr. A. M. Bhat of Bhatkal.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

An example of the sort of things Indian Nationalists have said in the past and which they would now regret is to be found in the case of a responsible Congress spokesman, the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who some time in the second half of 1945 made a reference to sterling balances, which are now so much in the news.

Speaking on behalf of the Congress, openly and frankly, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai stated that India would be prepared to forego the whole of her sterling balances if Britain would but give this country her freedom and name the date on which it would be achieved.

While the words are substantially his, I have not put them in quotes because I cannot right now lay hands on the cutting, the text of which I remember reading at that time in the "Times of India." But it can be traced by anyone who is more interested in the subject.

Recently in the "National Standard's" editorial columns, the editor referred to this lightly, making out as if Bhulabhai had some intuitive feeling that they would be so repudiated. The "National Standard's" editorial indicated that Bhulabhai Desai was speaking sarcastically, which he was obviously dead serious at the time.

The point is "Did Bhulabhai have the sanction of the Congress to make such a statement?" He was obviously well conversed with Congress policy being the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, and having been more than once a member of the Congress Working Committee.

I am not interested in the question of sterling balances. I am interested, however, in seeing that Congress leaders of the present and the future, do not make statements which they do not mean.

* * *

The new appointments announced at Air Headquarters, New Delhi, will be welcomed in all sections of our armed forces. Group Captain Mukerjee becomes an Air Commodore, the first regular Air Commodore of the R.I.A.F. I have seen an Indian before in the uniform of an Air Commodore, but he was an honorary one, an Indian prince, who came on a visit to the Italian front. I remember how nice and clean his pale blue stripe was.

The men who have been promoted in these recent appointments have, most of them, if not all, been operational men. I see the name of Mehr Singh, whom I saw in Imphal receiving his D.S.O. Mehr Singh now becomes a Group Captain. There are so many other names I remember from the Burma days and to all of them we offer our congratulations

What a pity it will be if these service men are ever divided!

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—TARUN BHARAT (Belgaum)

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(3648)

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FILM FARE THIS WEEK

DRAMATIC LOVE STORY—SCANDAL AND MURDER IN VICTORIAN ENGLAND

Joseph Cotten and Miss Oberon in "Lydia" (Excelsior).

★

Excelsior
LYDIA

Superb acting, an intense and searching love story, and a remarkably fine production keynote Alexander Korda's production will be shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre, "Lydia" is one of the most dramatic love stories to emerge from Hollywood.

Miss Oberon in the title role, is as usual, vivacious and charming. But more than that, "Lydia" gives her the opportunity to show her abilities as an actress. She handles the transition from youth to old age with a deftness that denotes real understanding of the character.

The four young men who love Miss Oberon are excellent. Joseph Cotten, as son of the family butler who becomes a doctor, renders a portrayal that is really class. As the football player, George Reeves creates the finest of the many lighter scenes of the film. Hans Yaray, as the blind concert pianist, and Alan Marshall as the

(Continued in col. 3)

★

Ray Milland and Teresa Wright in "The Imperfect Lady" (Regal).

Regal
"THE IMPERFECT LADY"

Two of Hollywood's most popular stars head the impressive cast of Paramount's romantic melodrama, "The Imperfect Lady". They are Ray Milland, Academy Award winner, and Teresa Wright, who recently scored so heavily in "The Best Years of Our Lives" This is a highly entertaining film about scandal and murder in Victorian England.

Milland is seen as a member of Parliament, scion of an aristocratic family, married to Miss Wright, about whom he knows only that she is the daughter of a middle-class draper. Milland's elder brother, played by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, opposed to the marriage, delves into Teresa's past.

Circumstances play into his hands when a man, accused of murder, insists that all during the night of the crime he had entertained a girl in his flat, a girl whom he had met on the streets of London and whose name he did not know. The girl is, of course, Teresa, and how she handles the situation when confronted with it makes "The Imperfect Lady" absorbing entertainment.

In the title role Miss Wright gives an exceptionally fine performance. Both she and Milland have excellent support from Sir Cedric Hardwicke as the convention-bound brother; Virginia Field as a music hall entertainer and friend of Miss Wright; Anthony Quinn as the man falsely accused of murder; Reginald Owen as Miss Wright's proud, straight-laced father.

"The Imperfect Lady" was produced by Karl Tunberg, who also wrote the screen play, Lewis Allen directed.

★

RETURN FILMS

STRAND—Bette Davis, Paul Henreid & Claude Raines in "Deception".
RIVOLI—Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "Crusade".
BANDRA—(From Sat. to Tues.) Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten, Shirley Temple and Monty Woolley in "Since You Went Away.' (From Wed. to Thurs.): Ray Milland and Olivia de Havilland in "The Well Groomed Bride."

★

Aurora
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH

The spectacular film "The Garden of Allah" in technicolor, starring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer, will be shown at the Aurora this week.

(Continued from col. 2)

naval officer who is Lydia's last and greatest love, contribute sterling performances, Edna May Oliver, John Halliday and Sara Allgood complete the all-star cast.

Probably major honours for "Lydia" should go to Alexander Korda and Director Julien Duvivier, for they have vested the film with a lavish production, accurate and true in all details to the locale of the story.

★

Katharine Hepburn and Robert Taylor in "Undercurrent" (Metro).

★

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

CAPITOL—"Murder In the Blue Room" with Grace McDonald and Donald Cook.
PALACE—10-30 a.m.: "Dillinger," starring Lawrence Tierney and Edmund Lowe.
AURORA—10-30 a.m. "Action In Arabia", with George Sanders.
STRAND—10-30 a.m. "In Hollywood" starring Bud Abbot and Lou Costello.
BANDRA—10-30 a.m. "Ghost Catchers" with Olson and Johnson.

★

Palace
MARX BROTHERS

The hilarious antics of the Marx Bros. in their latest riot of fun are to be seen in "A Night In Casablanca" at the Palace this week.

★

Paul Henreid and Bette Davis in "Deception" (Strand).

Hyderabad Must Declare Itself Independent

Jinnah's Follower In State Recommends Measure To Nizam

HYDERABAD (Dn.): May 14. (A. P. I.): Mr. Syed Kazim Razvi, President of the Majlis Ittehadul Muslemin, the principal Muslim political organisation in Hyderabad state, in his presidential address at the annual general session of the Majlis which commenced its four-day session tonight, urged upon the Nizam to declare Hyderabad as an independent sovereign state simultaneously with the transfer of power from the British.

Mr. Razvi also urged the necessity of immediately raising adequate army for independent Hyderabad to deal with foreign aggression and a strong police force to maintain internal peace.

Mr. Razvi criticised Congress tactics of trying to enlist Muslim support superficially with the intention of dominating over them and said that Mr. Jinnah had exposed the real intentions of the Congress and had made it clear to the world that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations with distinct ideologies, culture, traditions and civilisation and could not live like brothers under a joint government.

Pakistan was inevitable, he added, and it was futile and platitudinous to point out that the Hindus and Muslims had lived in harmony under the British rule.

Mr. Razvi then criticised the policy and attitude of Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of the state, towards the Muslims of the state and appealed to the Nizam to terminate his office in the interests of the Muslims of the State who had held political power since the time of Asaf Jahi the first.

The session was attended by about 20,000 persons. About 500 Majlis volunteers were engaged in controlling the crowds.

Gen. Whistler Leaves For India

LONDON, May 15. (Reuter): Major-General L. S. Whistler of the General Staff, India Command, left London airport last night for New Delhi. He arrived in England early this month and has been attending the Imperial General Staff Conference in London.

Food Exhibition At Parel

Lady Rama Rao President of the All-India Women's Conference, will inaugurate a food exhibition at the Textile Technical School (behind the Damodar Hall) at Parel on Saturday at 3-30 p m. The exhibition is being organised under the auspices of the Parel Mahila Sangh and will continue for a week.

U. S. Missions For Turkey

ISTANBUL, May 15 (APA): Two American Missions are expected to arrive in Turkey next week, on the heels of approval by the U.S. Congress of the Greco-Turkish aid programme.

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Viet Namese Expect Early Settlement

INDIA BELIEVED TO BE PLAYING SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN PEACE TALKS

SAIGON, May 14 (Reuter): Viet Nam nationalist quarters in Saigon today expressed hopes of an early peace settlement in Indo-China as the French High Commissioner M. Bollaert, accompanied by senior military officials and political advisers left for Hanoi on the final fact finding tour of northern Indo-China, radios Vasudev Rao, Reuter's special correspondent.

M. Bollaert will visit Paris at the end of the month to report to the French Government.

A prominent Viet Nam resistance leader stated today that the nationalists are willing to make "substantial concessions" to the French in return for transfer of power. These concessions, he indicated, may include conditional control by the French of the important port of Haiphong and a right for the French to garrison key cities such as Hanoi and Hue.

Some observers attach significance to the visit to Saigon of M. Christian Fouchet, French Consul General in Calcutta, although he stated when he arrived: "My visit has no political purpose".

These observers believe that M. Fouchet informed the High Commissioner of India's attitude towards the Indo-China problem to which the Government of India is stated to attach great importance. It is learned that M. Fouchet met Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim

(Continued in col. 4)

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Industrial Enterprises Deprived Of Initiative

Dharamsey Khatau Deplores India Govt.'s Taxation And Trade Policy

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"The trend of the taxation and trade policy of the Government of India has been such that it is least calculated to promote trade and industrial development in the country" declared Mr. Dharmasey Mulraj Khatau, the retiring Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, at the annual general meeting of the Association this morning.

"The recent financial enactments have, to say the least taken away all initiative for new industrial enterprise", he complained.

The Industries and Supplies Department of the Government of India, Mr. Dharamsey pointed out, had asked the textile industry to produce more by working three shifts if possible, but the Labour Department of the Central Government has reduced the hours of work from nine to eight, and the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay was seeking to prohibit treble shift work. Mills were definitely losing money on coarse goods. Two mills in Bombay, in order to reduce their losses, had given up night-shift working and he was afraid, more mills might follow, if prices were not realigned in fairness to all sections of the industry.

The Labour Department of the Government of Bombay came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of Mr. Dharamsey. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act was stated to be neither a good nor a self-complete piece of legislation, and in placing it on the Statute Book, Government had failed to appreciatee correctly the psychology of the workers in the industry.

Deploring the labour unrest and the frequent resort to violence and strikes, Mr. Dharamsey said that strikes and hartals together involved a loss of 108 million yards of cloth in the industry in the year 1946 in Bombay city mills alone, as compared with 34 million yards of cloth in the preceding year. Production also suffered due to shortage of labour and absenteeism, and the yardage loss due to these reasons amounted to 93 million yards in 1946 as against 22 million yards in the preceding year.

Giving the over-all figures of production of cloth and yarn for the whole of India, he said: "The Indian cotton mill industry produced in the year 1945-46, 1,676 million yards of cloth and 1,615 million pounds of yarn as against 4,727 million yards of cloth and 1,651 million pounds of yarn in the preceding year. Mills in Bombay city produced 1,590 million yards in the year 1945-46 as against 1,650 million yards in the preceding year.

In the first eleven months of the year 1946-47, however, Bombay mills have produced only 1,202 million yards. The big drop has been due to reduction in hours of work from August 1, increased stoppages due to strikes, riots and civil commotion etc. Normality does not appear to have been attained and the monthly production now ranges round about 110 million yards as against an average ranging round about 130 million yards of cloth per month in the year 1945".

To augment production of cloth, he called for a revision of the taxation policy of the Government of India, declaration of Government's labour policy and fixing certain responsibilities on labour, improvement of transport and declaration of Government's policy regarding tariffs and export etc. He did not believe that the nationalisation of the industry at this stage would in any way result in increased production.

Mr. Bhagavandas G. Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Association assured that millowners would spare no efforts to resort to all possible means to produce more cloth and yarn He urged the Bombay Government to evince greater firmness and deal rightly with unwarranted and wanton hartals and strikes which were affecting the industry's productive capacity.

(Continued from col. 3)

Government and M Henry Roux, French Charge d'Affaires in India, at New Delhi recently.

A diplomatic source stated today, "I will not be surprised if the Government of India is the first country to enter into diplomatic relations with Viet Nam as soon as a political settlement is effected."

M. Fouchet will return to Calcutta in the middle of next week.

CHARGE OF OFFERING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On the charge of offering illegal gratification to a Rationing officer, Keshav Champsi Gosar, an authorised Ration dealer, Haji Hasham Jaffer, and Pukhraj Prithviraj Kavedia were arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch yesterday.

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Renewed Selling In Tata Steel Shares

SHARP DROP IN SILVER ON INCREASED OFFERINGS

Cotton Prices Sag On Further Liquidation

BOMBAY, May 15.

With better news from Jamshedpur, the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady but under renewed selling steel shares staged a sharp retreat and new low levels were reached. As pointed out before confidence is impaired and the sentiment remains bearish while sellers look for lower quotations. Some observers believe that the working of the market remains disappointing and once again buyers were compelled to liquidate holdings This shows that professionals are not inclined to support steel shares at present level. Cotton mill shares were also quiet but sellers were cautious as some prominent operators are lending their support to shares like Kohinoors.

Tata Steel Dfd shares opened at Rs. 2065 and broke through the level of Rs. 2060 and touched Rs 1990 under heavy selling and steadied at Rs. 1995. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 391 and declined at Rs 380 8 Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1060 and declined at Rs. 1035. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 680 and eased off at Rs. 660 Central Bank Shares were quiet at Rs 102 while Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 30|8.

Towards the close there was some short covering which resulted in a small rally from low level and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2010 while Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 384 Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1045 while Kohinoors were placed at Rs 665 Swadeshi shares stood at Rs. 605 and Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 309 Central Bank shares declined at Rs. 100|10 and Scindia shares were quiet at Rs. 30|6 Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 173|8. The market was steady at the decline.

MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 1045 Kohinoor 661 Swadeshi 608 Nagpur 278 Simplex 311 New Great 354 Gokak 295 Indore 517/8 Century 885 Colaba 225 Indian Bleaching 161/8 Swan 350 Finlay X. D. 301 Morarji 590 Edward 660 Meyer 235 Apollo 4 1/9 I. U. Ord. 15 6 I U. Dfd. 2 11/6 Madhusudan 305 Podar 331/4 Khatau 300.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 384 8 Tata Steel Dfd. 2005 Second Pref 164/4.

CEMENT

Associated Meiger 1/4 8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 442/8 Bellapur 252 Shivrajpur 36 Scindia 30.7 Construction 192 Tata Chemical 16/2 Tata Oil 74 Indian Iron 33/12 Bengal Steel 25/6.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ordinary 113 8 Tata Hydro 176 Andhra 1567/8 Tata Power 1670.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 92 Phoenix 1300 India Manufacturing 3700 Kouria 300 Dawn 1602/8 David 151/4 New City 228/12 Minerva 210 Bradbury 605 Bharucha (Defd.) 8 Bharat 50/12 Mysore 300 Madhavji 17 Model 200 Laxmi 1717/8 Vishnu 645 Western 3600 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6165 Sassoon Cotton 19/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata 89 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 85 New Union 18/2 Madhusudan B 60 Shrinivas 405 Raja Bahadur 116 4 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 157/8 (New) 114/6 Surat 243/12 New Pref. 140 Karachi 240 Broach 12/1 Ajmer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 210 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 117 Imperial 2355 P. P. 580 Central X. R. 100 8 India 232 Union 11 Baroda 166 Habib 164 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 74 Jaipur 62 Hindusthan Com. 46 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord.) 53

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5775 Empire 975 New India 81 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 16 Indian Mercantile 60/8 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13 6 New Great 43 All-India General 34.

RAILWAYS

C. P. 109 4 Mymensing 113 Gurranreed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 535 Steamer 562/8 Burma New 157/8 Burma Petrol 3/11/3 Mackenzie 185 Port Canning 83/12 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 361/4 Indian Investment Trust 106 8 Wimco X. R. 266/4 Dharamsey Chemical 35 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 326 United Motor 70 A. C. C. New 57.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 209/6 Tram 51 8 Andhra Valley 1380 Tata Power 1410 Hydro 138/12 Bombay Steamer 315 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 822/8 Laxmi 302/12 New Great 268/12 Peddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 130/8 Bradbury 650 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref) 119 (2nd Pref.) 122/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 116/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 3/3 B. I. C. 9 5 Burma Corporation 4 2 New Victoria 4/10 New Victoria Preference 6 4 Raja 28 Phalton 110 Gold Mohar 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 430 Sajjan 300 Osmanshahi 300 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 16/8 Air India 180 Birla Motor 7/14 Marshal 7/8.

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GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Bullion market was quiet today with increased selling in silver from upcountry markets but gold was steady with moderate business In the absence of imports the market is grinding around present level without any definite price trend.

Ready silver opened today at Rs. 169 and declined at Rs. 167|6. Gold opened at Rs 110|8 and was quietly steady at Rs 110|4 Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 71|4.

In the afternoon there was increased selling in Silver which declined at Rs. 165/8 and closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	166	0	0
Ready Gold	109	12	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 15.

The produce market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. There was active realising in Castorseeds but later the market rallied on renewed buying the decline was wiped off. It is said that Linseed oil and Linseed oil quota will have to be reduced to conserve supplies for domestic needs.

Castorseeds September delivery opened to-day at Rs. 147/10 and declined at Rs. 146/10 on general profit-taking but later rallied at Rs. 147/8 on renewed buying. Castorseeds oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 22/8 and commercial quality was placed at Rs. 18/4.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 32, Coromandal quotation was Rs. 31/8 and Bold were placed at Rs. 31. Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills was quoted at Rs. 19. May delivery was placed at Rs. 18/7 while June business was reported at Rs. 18/12.

Linseed ready was quoted at 27/10 and April May delivery also stood at Rs. 27/10. July August delivery opened to-day at Rs. 27/15 and declined at Rs. 27/12. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 18/2.

In the afternoon there was renewed selling and Castorseeds September declined at Rs. 146/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, May 14.

May	2.77 7/8 bid
July	2.28 3/4 to 2.29
September	2.21 1/2 to 2.1 3/4
December	2.18 3/4

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

MILLS.

BOMBAY, May 15.

Apollo 4/2/6 4/3 4/1/9
B. Dyeing 1060 30 40 27/8 45
Bradbury (Ord.) 605
Bradbury (Pref. 650
C. India 282, 78, 79, 75 78 77 78
E. Textiles 670 60
Elphinstone (Pref.) 130/8
Finlay 305 3 6 3 4 2 3 1
Gokak 298 99 95 96 94 95
I. U. (Defd.) 3 1 2/14 2/15/6
I U. (Ord.) 15 8 15/4 15/8
Indore 522/8 12 8 16 4 5 17/8
Kohinoor 660 83 71 73 69 70 55 65 59 62 61
Laxmi 1725 17/8
Meyer 240 35
Morarji 590
New Great 357 48 54
Simplex 318 12 13/8 7 11
Swadeshi 618 11 13 1 6 600 8
Swan 350
Tata Mills 91 89
Vishnu 645
C. P. Rly. 109 4

BANKS.

Baroda 166/8 66
Central 101/12 2 98/8 100 99/12 101 100 8
Imperial (Old) 2395 90 95 45 55
Imperial (New) 575 80
India 237 32
Reserve 116 8 16 17 16/8 17
Union 11 6 11

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 157/8
Andhra Valley 1550 57/8
B Tram (Ord.) 114 12/8 14 13/8
B. Tram (Pref.) 51 8 51 51/8
Hydro 176 75 76
Power 1676 4 70
New India Ass 82 83 81
Sridhar Steam 30 14 31 1 30 4 30 7 30 7

STEEL.

B. Steel 25/14 25/6
I Iron 33/10 32/12
Tata (Defd.) 2055 67/8 12/8 20 1985 2007 8 2 8 5 1990 2007/8 1985 2010 1997 8 200b
Tata (Ord.) 392 93 80 84 81 84/8 83 84/8
Tata (IInd Pref.) 164 8 64/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. C. C. (Old) 175/8 74/8 75 74 74/4 74 74 8
A. C. C. (New) 57/8 57
Belapur 253 54 50/8 51 50 52
B. B. (Old) 452/8 43/12 47/8 42/8
B. B. (New) 157/8
B. B. Petrol 3/11/3 3/11/8 3/11/3
I. Bleaching 162 62/8 61/8
P. Construction 194/8 90 92
Tata Chemical 16 16/2
Tata Oil 77/8 74/8 74/12 74
Wimco 268/12 66/4
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 114/6

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 15.

Indian cotton trade mission is going to Japan to revive reciprocal trade relations on the 29th inst. This news inspired some buying at the opening in the local market which opened at Rs. 435/8 for July delivery against expected opening at Rs. 434/8. However the improvement failed to attract any buying and the market declined at Rs. 434/8 under moderate selling. Thereafter there was scattered short covering and the market steadied at Rs. 434/12. September delivery business was reported at Rs. 442/12.

Later on there was increased selling and July declined at Rs. 433/4 and September receded at Rs. 441/8.

The market declined at Rs. 432/12 for July under increased selling and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	433	2	0
I.C.C. Sept.	441	10	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1733 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, May 14.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
May	—	—	—
July	436 1/2	434 1/2	434 1/2
Sept.	444	443	443

Karachi 4F July 46-8-6 46-3-6 46-4-6

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York May 14.

May	36.25+45
July	34.07+55
October	29.35+47
October highest	29.38+50
October lowest	29.01+13
December	28.47+38
January	28.01+38
March	27.93+34
Middling spot	36.80+56

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 14.

May	35.95+41
July	34.01+61
October	29.35+39
December	28.45+40
March	27.86+40
Middling spot	35.90+55

LONDON WHEAT.

London, May 14.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 May-June quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 14.

Consols 2 1/2 pc	96
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	112-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	106-5/16
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 pc	120-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	121
National Bank of India	36-3/4

Active Buying And Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

FUTURES 45 TO 55 POINTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, May 14 (UPA).—Spasmodically active trading and firm prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange, as the market was apparently sold out after the three day recession and sensitive small buying orders Routine trade buying plus short covering on technical reasons and investment demand were readily digested to scale up hedging and liquidation. The chief interest again centered around old crop months. May recovered its equilibrium after an initial sell-off due to the issuance of 38 notices. While more than half the tenders were promptly stopped, the balance circulated through the forenoon—an event not witnessed for a time. July's independent strength was coupled with further covering against the cotton sold to the Government for UNRRA.

Today's session opened 10 points lower to 18 higher. Thereafter prices were on an uptrend and encouraged a firmness in grains and steadier ruling in some other commodities. Truman's approval of the portal pay bill which was intended to end employees' uncertainty with respect to their liability under billions of dollars of worker wage claims was interpreted favourably as it removes one of the overhanging uncertainties toward the maintenance of industrial activity. Finishing near the best levels, the market closed 45 to 55 points higher.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY

Export News featured trade reports from Berlin indicating that arrangements are almost complete for the shipment of additional supplies of American growths for processing under the joint American-British export scheme. It was understood that the additional supply plan calls for a minimum of 35,000 bales monthly for German mills. Fifty thousand tons originally contracted for are now almost used up. Under the current programme, 40 per cent of the cloth fabricated by nearly 200 German mills is to be retained for essential use in Germany and the balance exported on a dollar basis. While shortages of fuel and starch are hampering cloth production in Germany, the situation is now improving and many buyers—exclusive of America—are now showing more interest.

BRITAIN UNINTERESTED

The British Cotton Control, coincident with the reduction of the American export subsidy, was said to have covered its commitments and will remain uninterested in American stocks until new crop supplies are available. Regardless of the relative price, however, purchases of American cotton next season are expected to be reduced by the strained dollar position. The British Raw Cotton Advisory Committee, meanwhile, was understood to be offering even encouragement to cotton cultivation in Empire countries, particularly in the African colonies, in view of the national economic outlook.

Experts opined that today's recovery was technically overdue and well posted observers insisted that chances of a sustained rise were remote unless a serious crop setback can outweigh the effect of domestic business uncertainties which are emphasised by the consumers' buying strike.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 9th May:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund	4,17,50,000	
Fixed Deposit Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	263,74,10,000	
Sundries	1,54,31,000	
Total Rs.	277,08,41,000	

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	142,81,60,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,50,89,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	24,43,20,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	46,11,09,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,46,15,000
Dead Stock	1,57,99,000
Sundries	1,51,86,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India and with the Central Treasury in Rangoon	46,17,85,000
Balances with other Banks	1,47,78,000
Total Rs.	277,08,41,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 15

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-3/4 pc 1948/52	101	4	0
2-3/4 pc 1960	100	8	0
2-1/2 1961	98	10	0
3 pc 1949/52	102	12	0
3 pc 1951/54	103	0	0
3 pc 1953/55	103	6	0
3 pc 1957 V. L.	103	0	0
3 pc 1959/61	102	12	6
4 pc B. P. T.	115	0	0
5 pc M. Debent.	120	8	0
6 pc B. P. T.	125	0	0
3 pc 1963/65	102	13	0
3 pc 1966/68	102	10	0
3 pc 1970/75	102	4	0
3 pc 1986 New	101	13	0
3-1/2 pc 1947/50	101	4	0
4 pc 1960/70	114	0	0
4 pc 1983 Kar. Mun.	114	0	0
4 pc 1955/60	117	0	0
4 pc M. Debent.	115	0	0
6 pc M. Debent.	123	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, May 15.

Tata Ordinary 384/8; Tata Deferred 2006; Indian Iron 32/12; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 25/6; Bombay Dyeing 1045; Central India 278/2; Gokak 295; Kohinoor 661/4; Simplex 311; Swadeshi 608/2; Tata Power 1670; Associated Cement 174/8; Belapur 251/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 442/8; Scindia 30/7; Central Bank 102/8, New India 81/4; Tata 2nd Pref, 164/6.

INCREASED INTEREST ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, May 14 (UPA).—Today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was featured by increased buyer interest for spot and nearby goods. Class A printcloths were in particular demand from both domestic sources and exporters, with some sellers reporting bids up to 30 cents a yard for popular 39-inch 80-square four-yard print.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, May 14 (UPA).—The price of silver in the New York market today remained unchanged at 72-3/4 cents per ounce, The session was quiet, with the total volume of sales below 200,000 ounces. Leading dealers reported no foreign buyers or inquiries.

NO SALES IN NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, May 14 (APA).

No sales were reported in the New York market today, while a buyers strike in the spot market restricted activity. Dealers said that this attitude prevailed toward almost all spices, including pepper. While grinders have been drawing on inventories for some weeks, they continued to show little more than routine interest in the market. Lampong offerings were reported as low as 32 cents and Muntok around 43 cents.

Closing prices included: May 32 nom; July 30 nom; September 27.50 nom; October 26-26.75; December January March 28 nom.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, May 14.

The market was strong under the leadership of nearby wheat deliveries reflecting Washington reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation has resumed buying cash wheat in the north-west, strength of the cash markets and prospects for increasing exports during the coming crop year. The June wheat contract which was traded for the first time early yesterday at 238-12 was again in demand today closing at 3½ bid, an advance of 10 cents from yesterday's close.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 14

American Telephone and Telegraph	162-1/8
Anaconda Mining Co.	27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Chase National Bank	33-3/4
Sinclair Oil	14-7/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	47-3/4
General Electric Co.	32-5/8
General Motors	54-1/2
Ingersoll Rand (Ind)	107
International Nickel	30-1/4
National City Bank of New York	30-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation (ex. div.)	14-3/4
Texas Corporation	38 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	90-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	65-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	18-1/4

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR EASY

CALCUTTA, May 15 (API).

STOCK EXCHANGE: The market generally ruled easier, the volume of business was limited. Following are today's final transactions upto 2 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES:—Three per cent Loan 1986 102 2, Three per cent Loan 1949 52, 102 5 small lot, Three per cent Loan 1961 54 102 12 small lot, Four per cent Loan 1960 70 113 12 small lot.

BANKS:—Reserve Bank 116.-, United Commercial Bank 73.

COTTONS:—New Victoria pref. 6 12, Elgin pref. 199.

COALS:—Central India 12-4.

JUTE:—Alliance pref. 165, Anglo-India new pref. 172, Grourepore Pref. 160.

MISCELLANEOUS:— Dalmia Cement 14, B.I.C. Ordy 9 9, Bharat Airways ordy 10 8 small odd lot, Jardine Henderson 200, Metal Corpn. 7,3 ct, National Tobacco Pref. 104 ct. Ditto New Pref. 102 small lot, British Burmah Pet 3/12, India Oil Plastics 9, Assam Saws 5,8 ct, Bengal Timber Pref. 196, India Steamship 14/4.

SUGARS: Cawnpore Sugar Pref. 200.

Peace For Increased Production

Maharashtra Chamber President's Plea

BOMBAY, Thursday. — Addressing the second quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce at Gokhale Hall today Mr. D. R. Naik, President of the Chamber, deplored the tragic happenings in different parts of the country.

The uncertain and insecure atmosphere created by riots and disturbances, he said, adversely affected trade, commerce and industry and it was the primary duty of the Government to maintain law and order by dealing with a firm hand with those who are out for mischief and trouble.

NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Continuing, Mr. Naik stated that production of Iron and Steel, Cement, Sugar and Paper had fallen in 1946 as compared to 1945; that even foodgrains production in 1946 was not only less than 1945, but it was less than the average of pre-war years. Things were improving in war-devastated countries of Western Europe, but here, in spite of our immense resources in raw materials and manpower, there seemed to be a set back due to lack of direction and co-ordination for production drive.

Adverting to the need for expansion of production, he said that there must be peace and no riots or disturbances if this is to be possible. Also there must be no strikes or lockouts for a period and that this could be done by mutual understanding between the employers and the workers.

Concluding he urged that the Interim Government should take up the cloth question in right earnest and come to a decision as to the decontrol of cloth distribution at the earliest possible moment.

We have pleasure in informing our patrons that our Booking Office has been moved to

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE BUILDING, MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our old office at Esplanade Mansions has now become our Freight Office exclusively.

★

AIR-INDIA LTD.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD

21 SEATER DAKOTAS

Between

BOMBAY—GWALIOR—DELHI

06.30 Dep.	BOMBAY	Arr. 19.00
11.00 Dep.	GWALIOR	Dep. 15.00
12.15 Arr.	DELHI	Dep. 13.15

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Phone:— 21919 Scindia House. 25744 Mandvi 86236 Juhu.

Telegrams: AIRTAXIES.

WEAK AND BACKWARD CHILDREN NEED THIS DOUBLE-ACTION TONIC

He was steadily losing interest in studies and games and was avoided by his class-mates until on doctor's advice, he was started on Hemo-Drakso-Malt.

The transformation was remarkable. Now he leads the other boys, in the school room and the play field, eats well and sleeps well.

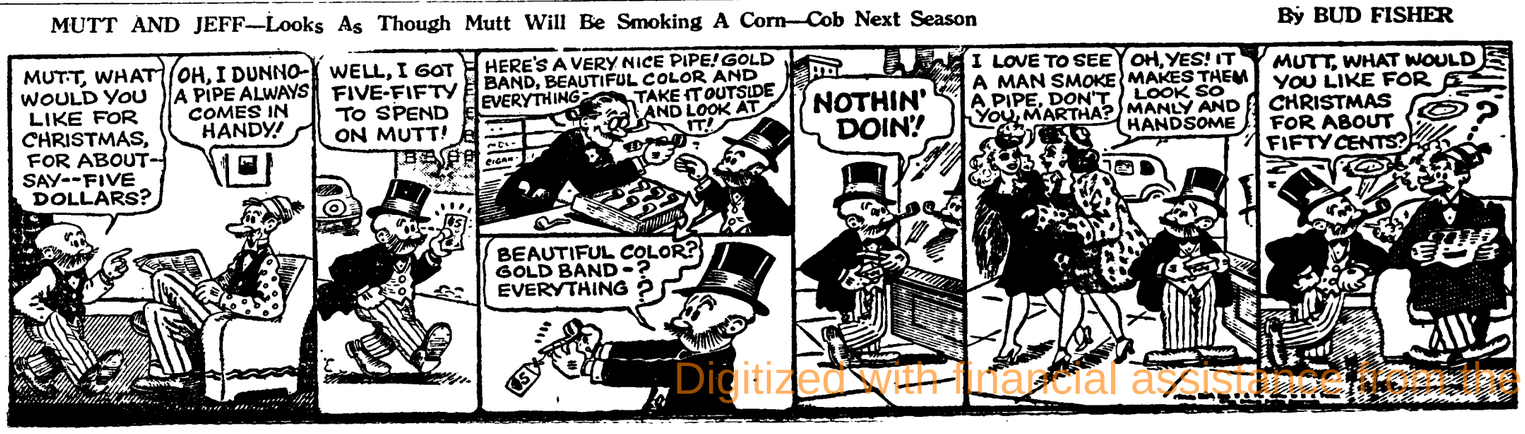
...ACTS IN TWO WAYS
Its Glycero-phosphates and assimilable iron build up the boy's constitution. Its pepsin, malt and grape juice correct and improve the digestive system.
It is a safe tonic for children.

HEMO DRAKSO MALT

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD. BARODA

MUTT AND JEFF—Looks As Though Mutt Will Be Smoking A Corn—Cob Next Season

By BUD FISHER


MUTT, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR CHRISTMAS, FOR ABOUT-SAY--FIVE DOLLARS?
OH, I DUNNO- A PIPE ALWAYS COMES IN HANDY!
WELL, I GOT FIVE-FIFTY TO SPEND ON MUTT!
HERE'S A VERY NICE PIPE! GOLD BAND, BEAUTIFUL COLOR AND EVERYTHING
TAKE IT OUTSIDE AND LOOK AT IT!
BEAUTIFUL COLOR? GOLD BAND-? EVERYTHING ?
NOTHIN' DOIN'!
I LOVE TO SEE A MAN SMOKE A PIPE, DON'T YOU, MARTHA?
OH, YES! IT MAKES THEM LOOK SO MANLY AND HANDSOME
MUTT, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR CHRISTMAS FOR ABOUT FIFTY CENTS?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Two young handsome boys Anglo-Indian age 28 years —2 Christian age 26 years enjoying a monthly income above Rs. 150 invites matrimonitl correspondence from educated, beautifl. cultured bride. Kindly write with photograph to Box No. 5873, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately a Khatri Bachelor, well established in life, for a young girl of well to do and respectable family. Write to Box No. 5874, "Bombay Chronicle."

Brahmin Virgin Foreign, qualified 35 years old, invites correspondence for Matriage. Only from Vegetarian Hindus. Apply Box No. 5893, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A suitable match for a highly cultured, beautiful and accomplished graduate girl of 19 belonging to a respectable and well connected Agrawal family of U.P. Father a high placed officer. Apply Box No. 5834, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Assistant Engineer specialising in Air Conditioning & Humidification plants in Textile Mills with experience of at least five years. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to the Hirjee Mills Ltd., Lower Parel, Bombay 13. (3554)

Wanted Youths for Newspaper work with good command over English language. Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8. Those who have passed Matriculation examination need apply in their own handwriting to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle." Interviews between noon and 1 p.m.

Wanted Students for learning Shorthand. Write Shorthand Instructor, 485, Kalbadevi Road. 5894

SITUATIONS WANTED

Available qualified Secretary having knowledge Business Organisation, Secretarial Practice Banking and Exchange, Economics and Commercial law Experience ten years communicate care P.B. 53, Amritsar. 5875

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Mahableshwar Connaught Hotel. Moderate rates Rooms Cottages hiring. Food Vegetarian and meats. Write wire sharp. 5782

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus:—Principal Dental Training Institute. Jamnagar. 5780

Prof. Panday. the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted 1393

BOARDING & LODGING

Accommodation for married couples Rs. 250/- Boarding & Lodging. Box No. 5864, "Bombay Chronicle".

Lodging Rs. 35/- per seat. Bus Tram, Rly. near. Apply Box No. 5863, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Use this antiseptic Mouthwash and gargle. Dettolin is reliable, refreshing and pleasant. Containing the active germicidal principle of Dettol, it protects your mouth and throat against infection and common colds. Use it regularly—you'll enjoy it. Available at all Chemists. 3476

A most powerful and highly effective world famous remedy which cures asthma radically to be taken only one dose on 3-6-47 full moon for compiete cure. Apply: Chitrakot Suohchintak-Karyalaya; Branch; Ghamapur, Jubbulpore. 5883

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Underwriters to sell our shares. Hindustan Chemical Industries, Ltd. 56, Gadodia Market, Delhi. 5882

Wanted Agents—Applications are invited from active, capable and experienced hands conversant with trade matters and also from wholesale and retail dealers to make purchases of our Quality and Superfine Nilgiri Teas of all description (Loose in plywood chests and in attractive paper packets) intended for different markets and available with the undersigned. Terms competitive. Apply sharp to the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgiris. 5817

Wanted Agents for our Cheap and high quality Hair Oils, other Toilet goods, Matches, Cigarettes and Novelties on lucrative terms. Apply sharp for terms and samples. International (Agencies) Exchange, Railway Road, Lahore. (707)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For immediate sale at attractive prices: Completely equipped. Ford Chevrolet Mobile Workshops. Chevrolet, Dodge 3 ton Lorries; almost new Austin 5 ton lorries; Ford breakdown lorries. All in excellent running order, at Byculla Club, opposite, Bombay Central Station. 5750

For Sale a well established leading book and publishing concern at Lahore for 3 Lacs or near offer. A unique opportunity for Investors. Communicate with Box No. 5876, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

American Cigarettes — Received fresh stock of American Cigarettes, Phillip Morris, Camel, Old Gold Chesterfield, Ralaigh and Lucky Strike. Offers may be sent to Orion Sales Egerton Road, Amritsar (Pb.) (5877)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for the purchase of old and unserviceable stores. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 30th May, 1947, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 3540

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W. F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS from British Indian Subjects or subjects of notified Punjab States or natives of Baluch tribal territory (Women only) (military service candidates preferred) NOT LATER THAN 2ND JULY, 1947, on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury or M.O. receipt for Rs. 5/- (no fee in case of war service candidates) for two permanent (on contract basis) posts of INDIAN NURSING SISTER, for Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore. Pay: Rs. 150-10-200 p.m. plus uniform allowance at Rs. 15/- p.m. and Board allowance at Rs. 2 4/- per diem. Age:—Between 30-40 years on 2-7-47 but may be relaxed in favour of Government servants and upto 45 years in case of others. Qualifications:—(a) General Nursing Training and Diploma of Midwifery, (b) At least 5 years experience as a Nurse, and (c) Must be single, unmarried or widow without encumbrances and be able to speak and understand Hindustani, War service candidates serving outside India can apply on plain paper, giving full details, if prescribed forms not available. They should attach a certificate from a competant authority in proof of their war service. Government servants eligible. Further particulars on application. 3541

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING of the GRACE MEDICAL MISSION is to be held at 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1947 in the Mission's Office at Calicut. All the members are requested to attend.

The matters to be considered at the meeting are:—

1. Passing of the Accounts for the year 1946. (2) The advisability of winding up the working of the Mssion, and allowing the A.I.A. (H & N) and the proposed Grace Mission Pharmaceuticals or others to carry on its work by division of labour. (3) In case the Mission chooses to continue its work in any form, (a) deciding how to associate with any of the above 2 institutions, (b) purchasing the rights over the literatures, books, medicinal and office equipments etc., which were a loan to the Mission by Captain C. Oommen and others, the period of which has already expired. (c) Election of the Working Committee. (4) Any other matter of importance. 3548

MALT EXTRACT—AGENCY

OFFERS ARE INVITED for taking up Sole Agency for the distribution and sale of malt extract with shark liver oil manufactured at the Government Malt Factory, Coimbatore under expert supervision by the Department of Agriculture, Madras. The product is of excellent quality, and has been in great demand from all over India. Applications stating the terms of agency should reach the Biochemist-in-charge, Government Malt Factory, Lawley Road, P.O., Coimbatore, before 15th May, 1947. Only firms having experience in the line need apply.

M. T. RAJU,
Joint Director of Agriculture (in charge).
3434

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Milling Machines—For Sale—Canadian Universal Milling Machines for mass production and nigh precision work. Contact Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 5866

L.C.M. for Immediate Sale in Cochin waters. Iron body fitted with two 220 H.P. Gray Marine Diesel engines in each, in perfect running condition. Almost new 220 H.P. Gray Marine Dseiel spare engines are also available. Apply to: Rashid Brothers, Merchants Mathancheri, P. O. Cochin. 5885

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Chevrolet 1942 model, folding wings, Albion 6 wheeler (2 differential and 1 Axle, platform body 1942 model), Ford double differential 4 wheeler 1942 model, Chevrolet 1942 model double differential and various BMT registered and unregistered vehicles. For particulars please contact New Bombay Transport Co., Karanjia Bldg, Dana Bunder between 9 a.m. to 6 p m. Vehicles open for inspection at Frere Road, Adamji Lookmanji Petrol Pump between 7 to 9 am. and 6 to 7-30 P.M. 5887

FINANCIAL

For absolute security, steady dividend and emergency provisions, invest in Tax-free preference shares of tea and coal having no chance of being affected by internal troubles. Full particulars from P. C. Chatterjee & Co., 6 Mission Row, Calcutta. 3382

Wanted A definite number of educated candidates having investment power of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 to be invested gradually in good security at good interest, besides permanent footing in all India Organisation of same old limited firm. No capitalists. Apply Box No. 5871, "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS, separately for each post, from British Indian Subjects preferably domiciled in Punjab and subjects of notified Punjab States (War Service candidates only—others will be considered only if no suitable war service candidates are available)—Zamindars preferred—ON OR BEFORE THE 12TH JULY, 1947—on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury or M.O. receipt for Rs. 5/- (No fee from war service candidates) for the posts of (i) One ASSISTANT STORES PURCHASE OFFICER (GENERAL) (reserved for Muslims) and (ii) One ASSISTHAT STORES PURCHASE OFFICER (MISCELLANEOUS) (reserved for Sikhs). Qualifications etc. for ASSISTANT STORES PURCHASE OFFICER (GENERAL): (i) A degree of a recognised university with Technical Chemistry; and 3 years close touch with industry. Familiarity with industrial and commercial conditions during and after war or experience of purchases of Stores on behalf of Government preferred. Age limits:—Below 35 years on 1-1-1946—relaxable in case of Government servants, and upto 5 years in favour of experienced hands. Pay:—Rs. 250-25-550/25-750 P.M. Qualifications, age pay etc. for ASSISTANT STORES PURCHASE OFFICER (MISCELLANEOUS):—As for Assistant Stores Purchase Officer (General) except that the Degree should be with Commerce or Economics or Industrial Chemistry, and the 3 years experience be in commerce and trade. Candidates should further possess 3 years experience as an Administrative Officer—preferably in a government office. Candidates who have already applied to Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, for these reserved posts need not apply again; their previous applications submitted to that Commission will be considered. They may, however, intimate their present addresses immediately to this Commission. Candidates serving overseas may, if forms not available, apply on plain paper giving full particulars together with a certificate showing that their service is recognised as war service. Government servants eligible. Further particulars on application. 3543

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO., LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWELVE ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 7846 to 7855 and 21939 to 21940 of the above Company standing in the joint names of Mr. Dattatraya Manjunath Gangolli and Mrs. Krishnabai D. Gangolli of Rangoon have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, at 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, failing which duplicates of the said Share Certificates will be issued.

For the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.
Bombay, dated 16-5-47. (3551)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned on 19th May, 1947, from the approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the work "Providing Temporary hangar etc. at Santacruz (Levelling and dressing the area for Callendar Hamilton and Belman Hangar)" estimated cost Rs. 42,500/-.

The tender forms will be sold for Rs. 3/4/- which amount is refundable. Conditions of sale etc. can be obtained from office.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
Bombay. 3526

DISPOSAL NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MILITARY MEAT DEHYDRATION FACTORY at Poona as a going concern. (The land occupied by the factory is under acquisition.)

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE TENDER NO.—DGD/SR-41682/CPM IV

LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF TENDER:—5 P.M. on 2nd June 1947.

OFFER TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE:—Till 2nd July 1947

EARNEST MONEY:—10% of the value offered subject to a minimum Rs. 20,000 to be deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi and should accompany the tender.

TENDER FORM:—Giving details of land, building and machinery together with permits to view the machinery can be obtained from the Cashier, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi/Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- each in cash/Money Order.

Cheques and Postal Orders will not be accepted either as earnest money or price of tender form.

Sales are subject to conditions laid down in form Con. 117.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
C. P. & M. Directorate,
New Delhi. 3544

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

WANTED CANDIDATES for Ty. posts of "C" Grade Clerks and Typists for H.M.I.S. "SHIVAJI" at Lonavla.

QUALIFICATIONS:

CLERKS: (1) Matriculation of a recognised University (or its equivalent accepted by any such University).

TYPISTS: Should have atleast 40 words speed in typing in addition to (1) above.

AGE: Not more than 25 on 1-6-1947.

PAY: Rs. 45-2-60 (EB) 5-80 with Interim Relief and Dearness Allowance sanctioned from time to time to Central Government Servants.

Selected candidates will be required to attend interview at their own expenses.

Applications should be addressed to:

The Commanding Officer, H.M.I.S. "SHIVAJI". Tiger's Leap, P.O. Lonavla,.

to reach him not later than 25th May, 1947. 3553

THE MODERN MILLS LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ten Debenture Bonds Nos. 1855 to 1864 both inclusive of the above Company standing in the joint names of Mrs. Krishna Bai Dattatraya Gangolli and Mr. Dattatraya Manjunath Gangolli of Rangoon have been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said Debenture Bonds should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, at 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, failing which duplicates of the said Debenture Bonds will be issued.

For the Modern Mills Ltd.,
N. SIPUR & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR
Managing Director.
Bombay, Dated 16-5-47 3551

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for Reconditioning of scrap lead battery with dust. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 9-6-1947 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 3499

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LTD.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOTIVE MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Assembly Line Inspectors.
Material Handling Personnel
Final Road Test Inspectors.
Factory Vehicle Maintenance Chargeman and Staff.
Traffic Department Personnel
Auto Mechanics.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Construction House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
FACTORY: Agra Rd., Kurla.
Apply to:
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LTD.
Agra Road KURLA. 3525

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 266 of 1947.

R. J. SAWANT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, carrying on business at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

1 D. L. RAMNANI,
and
2. Mrs. K. D. RAMNANI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former ar Insurance Inspector and the latter his wife residing at Wassiamull Building, Charni Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,
1. D. L. RAMNANI and
2. Mrs. K. D. RAMNANI.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants praying for a Decree against you for Rs. 6,281-4-0 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 4th October, 1946, till Judgment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 23rd June, 1947, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate (O.S.) which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you any document relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case and in particular for the Plaintiff the following documents:—

(1) Contract notes, and (2) Statements of the Suit transactions sent by the Plaintiff to the 2nd Defendant.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of February, 1947.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AIYAR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AIYAR,
Sealer.

The 8th day of February, 1947.
Messrs DESAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 3552

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W. F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS from British subjects domiciled in Punjab (domicile restrictions relaxable in cases of Europeans and Anglo Indians) and subjects of notified Punjab States (Women with WAR SERVICE only)—Zamindars, Muslims and Sikhs preferred (other communities will be considered only if no suitable Muslims and Sikhs are forthcoming)—NOT LATER THAN THE 5TH JULY, 1947, on prescribed form (obtainable free) for seven posts of WOMAN ASSISTANT SURGEON in P.C.M.S. Class II (Women's Branch). Pay:—Rs. 250-20-330/20-430/20-550 P.M. Qualifications: Candidates must be registered medical practitioners possessing a medical qualification recognised by the Medical Council of India. Age:—Below 35 years on 1-1-46—relaxable in exceptional cases. Period of war service will be excluded in computing age. Government servants eligible. Candidates who have already applied to the Federal Public Service Commission, Simla, for Similar reserved posts need not apply again; their previous applications will be considered. They may however, intimate any change in their addresses. Candidates serving outside India can apply on plain paper giving full information if prescribed forms not available. Further particulars on application. 3542

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHUSHRU SORABJI GAZDAR and his wife Mrs. PIROJA KAIKHUSHRU GAZDAR, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated at Tungarli (Lonavla) within the Registration Sub-District and Taluka Maval Tukdi, Poona District, Poona, containing by admeasurement 34442 square yards or thereabouts and bearing parts of Revenue Survey Nos. 123 and 125 and bounded, on the East by lands bearing parts of Revenue Survey Nos. 170 and 124 on the West by a Katcha road belonging to the Vendors and beyond that, partly by the property of the Vendors and partly by the property of Shobhanadevi Kumarsen Samarth and Illyas Husein Mohizudin on the North by land bearing R.S. Nos. 125 belonging to the Vendors on the South by land bearing part of R.S. 155.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 15th Day of May, 1947. 3549

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUKHMANI UTTAMRAM PANDYA of Cambay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gif, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fazalbhoy Building, 45-47, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Town of Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Bombay Suburban, admeasuring about 1518 (one thousand five hundred and eighteen) square yards bearing Plot No. 74 in the Andheri Scheme (revised) of the Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., and being part of Final Plot No. 74 of the Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI sanctioned by the Government of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the South by Final Plot No. 78 of the Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI, on or towards the East by Plot No. 75 of the Andheri Scheme (revised) of the Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., comprising of part of Final Plot No. 74 and Plot No. 75 of the Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI on or towards the North by 40' Road and on or towards the West by Plot No. 73 of the Andheri Scheme (revised) of the Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd

Dated this 15th day of May, 1947.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3550

DEAFNESS

Partial or total-complicated with head noises and other troubles—how long and what causes-cured radically and permanently for years by our safe sure world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS (B. C.)
Panchpota, BENGAL

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, STEEL SCRAP, ETC.

Under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay. M s. BENNETT & CO will on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mazagaon Dock Ltd. south yard, about 35 tons frame pieces, Parvana Gear, about 20 tons Derrick and misc. csrap then at H Shed, Princes Dock:—1 boiler about 35 tons and then at R I N armament Depot and Canadian Gun steel scrap about 25 tons

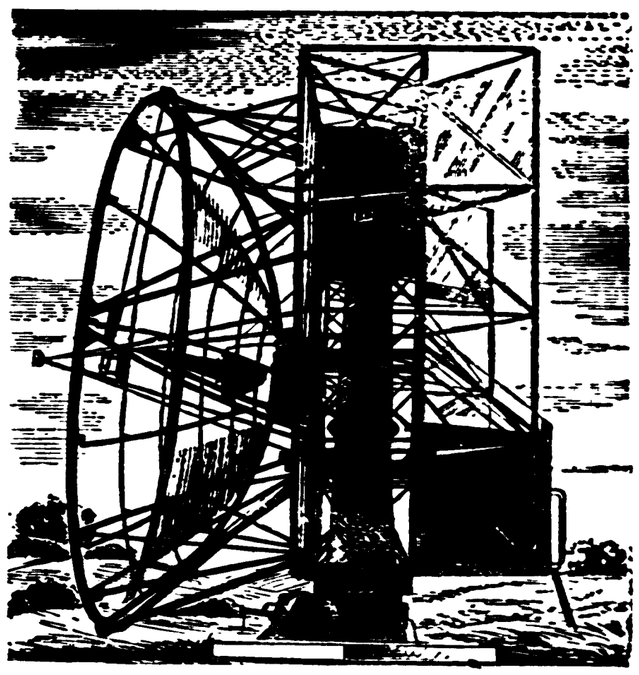
Terms: 25 per cent cash depsit Balance in 7 days. Delivery in 21 days otherwise goods and money will be forfeited.

BENNETT & CO.

India's Favourite Fountain Pen Value
Everlast
TRADE MARK REG.
Made in U.S.A. To Last
L. D. Seymour & Co. (India), Ltd.
Bombay • Calcutta • Karachi • Madras

NYLON ANCHOR-SET TUFTS
TEETH NEED THE
Mira
TOOTHBRUSH
The Nylon tufts of the Mira toothbrush don't come out—they're anchor-set! That's why the Mira lasts longer. Nylon tufts retain their springiness; always hygienic, they clean the teeth more efficiently, massaging around white teeth free from discolorations and decay.
Sold everywhere in two popular shapes and handles—in the Box with the Blue Band.
MADE BY MIRA (LONDON) LTD., CHESHAM, BUCKS, ENGLAND.
MTI0

DISTRIBUTORS MESSRS. HAROLD F. RITCHIE (INDIA) LTD.,
P.O. Box 543 Calcutta, P. O. Box 854 BOMBAY,
P.O. Box 180, KARACHI.



A RADAR INSTALLATION

ANOTHER miracle of sound following on the inventions of the telegraph, telephone and the wireless is the RADAR. Distant or invisible objects can be discovered and reported by means of the echo of minute radio waves. Thus Radar helps to 'see' an object otherwise invisible due to distance, darkness or bad visibility, etc. Designed as a defensive weapon to detect and locate the attacking bomber, it helped to win the Battle of Britain. Later on in the war it was a powerful aid for offensive action and helped to destroy enemy's war potential.

Yet its peace-time applications are many fold. It can help navigation in bad weather of sea-going vessels. Aircraft can travel safely along the RADAR beam to their destination. Many of the hazards of modern travel have thus been eliminated. A weapon of warfare can thus become an instrument of peace-time activity.

You, too, have in your hands a powerful instrument which can either cause unhappiness to thousands or be a blessing to yourself and to others—and this is the surplus money you possess. Spent carelessly or unwisely invested it helps to undermine individual and national economy and cause INFLATION. Money saved adds to national wealth and you are also richer thereby.

Goods to-day are in short supply. Their prices, too, are high. Why not postpone your purchases till you get better and cheaper goods? And remember to invest your savings wisely. Insurance, Co-operative Societies, Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, National Savings Certificates and Government Loans are good investments.

Avoid buying land, buildings, jewellery, bullion, commodities, manufactured goods and other speculative investments. Their prices are likely to fall in the future.

Check runaway prices

DON'T SPEND NEEDLESSLY

ISSUED BY FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.

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